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Monday, March 10, 1975
Phalguna 19, 1896 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

Thirteenth Session
(Fifth Lok Sabha)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT

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No. 16, Monday, March 10, 1975/Phalguna 19, 1896 (Saka)

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LOK SABHA

Monday, March 10, 1975/Phalguna 19, 1896 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

OBITUARY REFERENCE

MR. SPEAKER: I have to inform the House of the sad demise of two of our friends, namely, Shri J. N. Lahiri and Shrimati Ila Pal Choudhuri.

Shri J. N. Lahiri was a Member of Second Lok Sabha during the years 1957–62. Earlier he was a Member of the West Bengal Legislative Assembly during 1952—57. One of the pioneers of our Freedom movement, he was a member and liaison officer of the Ghaddar Party in Berlin in 1911 and collected arms for Indian revolutionaries there. He also took a leading part in the Quit India movement. Shri Lahiri used to take great interest in matters relating to Harijan movement and education. He passed away at Calcutta on the 7th March, 1975 at the age of 86.

Shrimati Ila Pal Choudhuri was a Member of First Lok Sabha during the years 1953—57, Second Lok Sabha during the years 1957—62 and of Fourth Lok Sabha during the years 1968—70. One of the prominent women of West Bengal, she served her home state in various capacities, patronising various social, cultural, industrial and benevolent organisations in the country and abroad. Her

literary works, namely, folk songs of different countries and short stories are also read with interest. She was President of the All India Women's Conference of the West Bengal Branch, Nehru Institute of Cooperative Research, Behala, Calcutta, Welfare Services Committee Northern Zone, Indian Red Cross Society, West Bengal State Branch and Vice-President of the United Nations Association, Calcutta Branch and also of the West Bengal Council for Child Welfare Calcutta District. She was also founder Member of UNESCO Club of India, Delhi. While in this House, she took keen interest in the affairs of child welfare and rights of women. She passed away at Calcutta on the 9th March, 1975 at the age of 68.

We deeply mourn the loss of these friends and I am sure the House will join me in conveying our condolences to the bereaved families.

The House may stand in silence for a short while to express its sorrow.

The Members then stood in silence for a short while

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Dalda producing unit of Hindustan Lever Ltd. at Trichy lying idle

*282 SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the whole capacity of the Dalda producing unit of Hindustan Lever Limited at Trichy has been lying idle for several months, and

(b) if so, the action taken by the Government to restart the production of Dalda at Trichy factory of Hindustan Lever Limited?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) The factory has remained closed since the middle of November, 1974, pending its proposed sale.

(b) After the sale becomes effective, it is expected that the factory will be restarted by the new management.

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: Sir, may I know what is the amount involved in the sale that is being put through? Whether Government is taking steps to see that the evaluation is a correct one? What steps they are taking to see that the sale is not irregular?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: According to the information available with us, the sale is proposed to be made at the price of Rs. 74 lakhs. The factory is 25 years old and the gross block holding was only Rs. 74.67 lakhs. Since the majority share holding in these companies is in the hands of non-resident interests, the Reserve Bank of India is looking into the matter

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: May I know whether it is not a fact that earlier when the company was closing down and not functioning, the workers had come forward and pointed out that they were prepared to take it over and run it on a co-operative basis? What steps did Government take in that regard?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: Are you referring to Tamil Nadu Government?

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: Government of India.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: The Government of India did not contemplate to take over the responsibility of running it, because it was a very old machinery and the economics of the factory was not satisfactory. I think the sale would be the best way.

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: I was not asking whether Government had taken it over. My question was that since this was a subsidiary of Uni-Lever, a foreign concern, and a large amount was involved, what did the Government do when the workers came forward and said that they would run it on a co-operative basis? It is not take-over by Government that I am asking.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: We cannot compel the unit, unless it is a general policy of the Government to transfer the management of such companies.

MR. SPEAKER: This question can be linked up with Q. No. 293 by Mr. C. K. Chandrappan. Is he there?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: He is not here. I would like to know what are the reasons for closing down the factory, whether the demand for Dalda was not adequate in Tamil Nadu or in the southern zone? This unit, as defined by the hon. Minister, was not profit making; it was making lossea. But this is not a fact that Government is allowing sale when the whole profit and loss account of the company is under one balance sheet. It is such a strange thing. Whether it is a Trichy factory or Ghaziabad factory or any other factory, the balance-sheet is one, and the viability of the balance-sheet could not be judged in isolation. I want to know why the unit was allowed to be sold to any other undertaking and not taken over by the Government, when the policy of the Government was to meet the growing requirements of the consumers in the matter of Dalda?

Why were they allowed to sell it out without the permission of the Reserve Bank? I am told that the Reserve Bank had not been consulted at all.

MR. SPEAKER: You cannot give your own information. Ask a question.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: I do not see any objection. Suppose any company in which there is a non-resident foreign holding, majority foreign holding, wants to sell to an Indian party, why should we come in the way? I do not appreciate the query of the hon. Member. I do not think anything in violation of rules or regulations has taken place. Actually, under section 31 of the Foreign Exchange Regulations Act, such companies have to approach the Reserve Bank, and they have approached the Reserve Bank.

SHRI S. M BANERJEE: What is the reaction of the Reserve Bank?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: They are examining it.

High Power Committee on regularisation of unauthorised colonies in Delhi

*283. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the High Power Committee on the regularisation of unauthorised colonies in Delhi has since submitted its report to the Government,

(b) if not, the reasons for the delay, and

(c) the time by which the Committee is likely to submit its report to the Government?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The question do not arise.

SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK: Fifteen lakhs of people in Delhi are residing in unauthorised colonies. Their fate is hanging in the air. The Government has been changing its stand every now and then to suit their convenience. Last time Shri Om Mehta, when he was the Minister of State for Works and Housing, made a statement in the Rajya Sabha that all the unauthorised colonies constructed after 1967 shall be demolished. But later on the Prime Minister made a statement that all the colonies constructed upto 1971 or 1972 shall be regularised. Nobody knows what is the actual policy of the Government. They have not been able to enunciate their policy categorically on the floor of the House. I would like to know from the hon. Minister what are the recommendations of the High Power Committee and also whether the Minister is in a position to state categorically on the floor of this House that those juggis and jhompris constructed upto December, 1974....

MR. SPEAKER: Be brief.

SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK: This is a very important question, Sir. They have got the vigilance staff and also the other staff. The policy of the Government is to demolish the houses, juggis and jhompris, after they are constructed. Why are they sleeping all the time? Why should they not be vigilant? I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether he is in a position to state categorically on the floor of this House that the juggis and jhompris constructed upto December, 1974 shall not be demolished.

SHRI DALBIR SINGH: Regarding the policy of the Government, Government has been very sympathetic in the past towards these people. Various surveys have revealed that there are certain unauthorised colonies which have come up and Government have regularised some of those colonies. In the year 1966-67

there was a survey made by the Municipal Corporation of Delhi and as many as 103 colonies were regularised as a result of that. Even after that, till 1967, 68 colonies were regularised. In 1972 another survey was made, and as a result of that survey also, so many colonies came to the notic of the Government which were not regular colonies. I quite agree that it is a problem of great importance. That is why Government had appointed this Committee, and the Committee has gone into all these aspects. Now, the report of the Committee is before the Government Government is examining the report of the Committee. After examination, further action will be taken.

Regarding the statement of the Prime Minister, I cannot say anything at this stage. But Government has been very sympathetic in this matter

SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK: The answer of the Minister is very disappointing....

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE Very vague.

SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK: Yes, very vague also. May I know from the hon. Minister how much time will be taken by the Government to examine this report? Will it be till the next elections?

At the same time I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether necessary civic amenities are provided in these unauthorised colonies and jhuggies....

SHRI JAGANNATHRAO JOSHI: So-called unauthorised colonies.

SHRI DALBIR SINGH: The Government also is very anxious to have an expeditious examination of the report and we are doing it as quickly as possible and the Government will not take more time than what is necessary.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: What about civic amenities?

SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK: Are they not human beings?

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: There is no answer to that question.

SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK: I seek your protection, Sir.

MR SPEAKER: What protection can I give? The Minister is from Haryana and you are also from Haryana. But the question is about Delhi. Where do I come in?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, सवाल के दूसरे हिस्से का जवाब नहीं आया है।

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH): Unless the colonies are regularised, the question does not arise We have to examine the report We have to find out what is to be regularised. All this requires examination.

SHRI H. K. L BHAGAT: I would like to know from the hon. Minister if it is a fact that the Committee appointed by the Government has not called the representatives of the unauthorised colonies, they have not also called the Members of Parliament, the views of the Members of Parliament from Delhi and the views of the representatives of the unauthorised colonies have not been taken by this committee.

I would like to know from the hon. Minister if it is not a question of fifteen lakhs of people involved in this and lakhs of dwelling houses are there which are pucca houses, crores of rupees have been spent and in some of the colonies even some civic amenities have already been provided.

I would also like to know from the hon. Minister, whether before finalising their decision on the report, Government would consult Members of Parliament and also provide an opportunity to the representatives of the unauthorised colonies to place their view-points before them.

SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH: I would like to assure the hon. Members that before the Government take a final decision on the report, they will certainly consult all the Members of Parliament from Delhi.

As regards the committee, the committee has had a survey made in regard to some of the colonies. The views of the residents of the colonies are known to the committee by way of representations. Now, as I said, so far as the Members of Parliament are concerned, we shall certainly consult all of them before we take a decision.

SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA: It is said that these are all unauthorised colonies and it is also said that they enjoy all the civic amenities. I do not know how they call them as unauthorised colonies when they provide them with all the civic amenities.

SHRI DALBIR SINGH: On human considerations and to mitigate their difficulties, these amenities are provided. So long as these are not regularised, these things are taken into consideration and wherever necessary amenities are provided.

SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA: My question is different and his reply is different The question was: when the government provide these facilities like electricity and water, are they not unwittingly encouraging unauthorised colonies coming up?

SHRI DALBIR SINGH: These are irregular colonies in the sense that they do not conform to the Master Plan. Some of the colonies are developed in areas which are 'Green Areas' as per the Master Plan.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अभी मंत्री जी ने कहा कि ये गैरकानूनी बस्तियां उस इलाके में बनी है, जो मास्टर प्लान के अंतर्गत लोगों को बसाने के लिए नहीं है, मैं जानना चाहता हूं—क्या इस बात को ध्यान में रख कर केन्द्र सरकार दिल्ली प्रशासन के साथ परामर्श करके मास्टर प्लान में कोई परिवर्तन करने का विचार कर रही है या नही कर रही है या ये बस्तियां इसी तरह से बनती जाएंगी और मास्टर प्लान अपनी जगह रहेगा।

SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH: These colonies are irregular colonies which have grown up in a haphazard manner and they are sometimes without any authorised plans. Sometimes they are colonies not in accordance with the master plan. This is absolutely a different subject.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Not at all.

SHRI D N. TIWARY: In a few colonies many houses were demolished but some were left standing. Some residents were provided with alternatives accommodation while others were deprived of the benefit. May I know the cause of this discrimination?

SHRI DALBIR SINGH: I do not know to which cases or colonies the hon. Member is referring to. The specific cases if brought to our notice will be looked into.

SHRI DINESH JOARDER: I would like to draw your attention to the report given in the *Hindustan Times* of date regarding Sukanta colony. This colony has grown up on the banks of river Jamuna within the area of the Delhi Municipal Corporation. The settlers of this colony have come from West Bengal. They were evicted from that place because the Government wanted to set up Haldia Refinery there. The settlers are about 5,000 in number. They have been residing here for the last three of four years. May I know from the

hon Minister whether this colony is going to be regularised or the settlers are going to be provided with any other dwelling place, and whether the High Power Committee will also look into the regularisation of Sukanta colony?

SHRI K RAGHU RAMAIAH: The High Power Committee has given its report I am not quite sure whether they have gone into it. I shall bear it in mind at the time of examination of this report.

अन्तर्राज्यीय विवादो के कारण रूकी पड़ी सिचाई परियोजनाए

*284. श्री अटल बिहारी बाजपेयी :
श्री आर० बी० बडे :

क्या कृषि और सिचाई मत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेगे कि

(क) अन्तर्राज्यीय विवादो के कारण कौन-कौन सी सिचाई परियोजनाए रुकी पडी है और उनमे से प्रत्येक परियोजना कब से रुकी पडी है, और

(ख) भू-सिचाई परियोजना के सबध मे क्या लक्ष्य निर्धारित किये गये है और उनके परिणामस्वरूप प्रति वर्ष कितनी हानि हो रही है?

कृषि और सिचाई मत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री केदार नाथ सिह): (क) और (ख). विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा जाता है।

विवरण

(क) और (ख) ऐसी सिचाई परियोजनाओ के नाम, उनक आयोजित वार्षिक सिचाई लाभ और केन्द्रीय जल आयोग मे उनके प्राप्त होने की तारीख सभा पटल पर रखे गये विवरण मे दी गई है [अग्रेजी रूप मे रखा गया। देखिए सख्या ए (ट 9142/75] जिन्हें अन्तर्राज्यीय विवादो के कारण स्वीकार नही किया जा सका है।

भले ही उन नदी बेसिनों मे सिचाई के विकास मे रुकावट आई है जिनके संबध मे विवाद है, परन्तु ऐसा नहीं कहा जा सकता कि कुल मिलाकर देश मे इससे कोई खास हानि हुई है क्योकि सिचाई के लिए रखी गयी रकम को विवादरहित परियोजनाओं की शक्यता का निर्माण करने मे इस्तेमाल कर लिया गया है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह अनुमान लगाया गया है कि नदी जल-विवादो को सुलझाने मे देर करने के कारण प्रति वर्ष 1500 करोड रुपये का देश को नुकसान हो रहा है। मैं जानना चाहता हू—क्या सरकार देश के सारे जल को राष्ट्रीय सम्पत्ति घोषित करनेका विचार कर रही है जिससे ये विवाद प्रदेशो मे लटके न रहे और केन्द्र सरकार इनको सुलझाने का अधिकार ले ले? क्या इस सम्बन्ध मे सविधान मे सशोधन करने के बारे मे सरकार को कोई सुझाव प्राप्त हुए हैं?

श्री केदार नाथ सिह : अध्यक्ष जी, यह बात सही है कि पानी का काफी नुकसान हो रहा है। लेकिन जहा तक पैसे का सवाल है उसमे कोई नुकसान नही है, क्योकि यह विषय राज्य सरकारो का है और राज्य सरकारे जो पैसा पा रही हैं, वह दूसरी योजनाओ पर खर्च कर रही हैं, इस लिये पैसे का नुकसान नही है, लेकिन पानी का नुकसान जरूर है।

जहा तक पानी को राष्ट्रीय सम्पत्ति घोषित करने की बात है इस पर अभी राज्य सरकारो से विचार-विमर्श चल रहा है, लेकिन अभी कोई निर्णय नही लिया गया है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, कुछ विवाद 1966 से और कुछ 1968 से पडे हुए हैं। उदाहरण के लिये "यूटिलाइजेशन आफ़ सप्लर्स रावी–व्यास

वाटर"—यह 17-11-1966 से पड़ा हुआ है। इसी तरह से पंजाब का एक दूसरा विवाद "थियन डैम" का 8-5-1969 से पड़ा हुआ है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि थियन डैम बनाने मे कौन सा विवाद बाधक है? क्या किसी प्रदेश का विवाद बाधक है या पाकिस्तान के साथ जो विवाद है, उसके कारण कठिनाई पैदा हो रही है? क्या भारत को अधिकार नही है कि थियन डैम का निर्माण करे और पाकिस्तान की आपत्ति को रद्द कर दे?

श्री केदार नाथ सिंह : जहा तक थियन डैम का सवाल है—उसमें भी अन्तर्राज्यीय झगडा है, जिसमे जम्मू काश्मीर, हिमाचल प्रदेश, राजस्थान, पंजाब और हरियाणा राज्य इन्वाल्व्ड हैं। इसमे पाकिस्तान का कोई झगड़ा नही है।

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Recent statements which have appeared in the Press have revealed that nearly hundred projects are locked up in disputes. I would like to know the assessment of the Government of the damage caused in this regard as a consequence of this delay so far as the river disputes are concerned. There has been no decision taken in this regard by the Government. So, it has affected the boosting of agricultural production also, for example, in Karnataka and various other southern States.

SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH: I have already stated about this.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: He has not answered. The damage has been caused by this delay and I want to know the loss which has been caused for so many years for having failed to solve the river disputes throughout the country. 100 projects are locked up. What is the Government's decision to take immediate steps in this regard, to boost agricultural production in various States?

SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH: I am very much concerned with the suggestion made by the Member and we are taking steps.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: He has not given information. This is a vital subject. The question is very clear. What is the loss as a consequence of the projects not having been taken up for so many years? By what time these disputes will be solved? Can he give some idea about it, so that we can boot agricultural production in the country? It is a very relevant question.

MR SPEAKER. You have had your say in such a loud voice. Still he has not answered! How can I give you further protection?

SHRI K LAKKAPPA: He has not answered by question I am within my right to put a question.

MR. SPEAKER: I don't come in the way

SHRI K LAKKAPPA: A specific question has been put by me

MR. SPEAKER: After all he has taken so much pains and put it in such a loud voice; you must do something to satisfy him.

SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH: I have already said about this. We are trying our best to solve this problem. We are trying to bring all the concerned States on the Table to discuss these matters. Only very recently we have solved certain problems between Madhya Pradesh and Gujarat. This matter is being sorted out.

SHRI P VENKATASUBBAIAH: May I know whether in the matter of national asset, it is only an accident of geography that some States are in the upper reaches and some States are in the lower reaches and on no account water which is national asset should be allowed to go waste? A tribunal was appointed for resolving disputes regarding Krishna river but we find

that they are dragging their feet because of legal impediments placed in the way by some States. I want to know when the Award on Krishna river water dispute will be placed on the Table of the House. Secondly, Andhra Pradesh Government has said that Godavari river water dispute should be delinked with Krishna river water dispute, because it will take another decade to settle the dispute, with the result, that irrigation facilities will be held up to the detriment of the nation. To this what is the reaction of the Government?

SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH: I agree that it is a time consuming thing but we are trying our best to solve them, as I have already stated. As regards this Krishna tribunal it is at the stage of clarification and no time can be fixed for decision.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH. About Godavari waters the State Government has made a representation What is the reaction of the Central Government to that?

SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH The Godavari Tribunal is a different tribunal and a date has been fixed for its hearing. Therefore, at this stage, it may not be said what decision this Tribunal will take. But we will try to normalise.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: The agreement on the Narmada has been reached among the Adviser to the Governor of Gujarat and the Chief Ministers of Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Rajasthan. But there is no people's representative Government to see that this agreement is or is not in the interest of Gujarat. Looking to the importance of Navagam Project in Gujarat will the Deputy Minister of Agriculture and Irrigation advise the Prime Minister with regard to the demand of the people of Gujarat for holding early elections there, before the end of May, 1975?

SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH: It is incorrect to say that the Gujarat interest is being overlooked. It is being looked after properly. The Adviser to the Governor was consulted and all the Chief Ministers were consulted. An agreement was reached that the Nowgong Project should be left and besides that, other projects should be taken. Four projects were taken in Gujarat and four were taken in Madhya Pradesh without any prejudice to the Tribunal

प्रो० शेर सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, पंजाब रीआर्गेनाइजेशन ऐक्ट मे यह प्रावधान था कि अगर पजाब और हरियाणा दोनों मिल कर रावी, व्यास के पानी के बटवारे का फैसला न करें तो भारत सरकार उसका फैसला करेगी। अब करीब 6 साल हो गये और व्यास का पानी इस साल के अन्त तक या अगले साल के शुरू मे मिलने लगगा, लेकिन अभी तक फैसला नही हुआ है कि कितना पानी हरियाणा को मिलना है। इसके साथ साथ कैरियर चैनल्स जब तक न बने तब तक पानी लिया नही जा सकेगा, और कैरियर चैनल्स के लिये जो हरियाणा सरकार ने माग की है कि पंजाब सरकार उसको भूमि दे, उसका भी फैसला नही हुआ है, और साल मुश्किल से एक बचा है। मैने इस सम्बन्ध में एक पत्र भी लिखा है कृषि और सिचाई मंत्री को पहली फरवरी को, जिसका उत्तर अभी तक नही आया। तो मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि इस बारे मे सरकार क्या कर रही है? कब तक फैसला करेगी पानी के बटवारे का और कैरियर चैनल्स के बारे मे पंजाब सरकार सुविधा नही दे रही है उसके बारे मे सरकार क्या कर रही है?

श्री केदार नाथ सिंह : रावी और व्यास का जो विवाद है वह केन्द्रीय सरकार के सामने है और अभी तक कोशिश इस बात की थी कि हरियाणा और पंजाब के मुख्य मंत्रियों को मिला कर कोई फैसला किया जाय। दोनों सरकारों ने अपने लीगल ऐक्सपर्ट स से बात

कर के केन्द्रीय सरकार को कुछ आवेदन-पत्र दिये हैं और केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उनको अपने लीगल ऐक्सपर्टस के पास भेजा है उनकी राय लेने के लिये।

डा० गोविन्द दास रिछारिया : क्या मंत्री जी बतायेंगे कि उत्तर प्रदेश और मध्य प्रदेश के बीच में त्रिपाठी जी के मुख्य मंत्री काल में एग्रीमेंट हो गया था, सारे विवाद तय हो गये थे और उसके बाद शिलान्यास हुआ बेतवा नदी के ऊपर। लेकिन कंट्रोल बोर्ड बनाने के विवाद में फिर से मामला रुका हुआ है। तो मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि आप कब तक कंट्रोल बोर्ड बना कर उस काम को फिर से चालू करा देंगे ?

श्री केदार नाथ सिंह : अध्यक्ष जी, इसमें मध्य प्रदेश सरकार को लिखा गया है और मैं समझता हूं कि बहुत जल्दी ही यह मामला हल हो जायेगा।

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मन्त्री महोदय के वक्तव्य से पता चलता है कि गोदावरी नदी घाटी के इलाके में कुल 51 प्रोजैक्ट्स खटाई में पड़े हुए है और इनमें से 41 अकेले महाराष्ट्र में है। तो क्या मन्त्री महोदय को इस बात का पता है कि सिंचाई के मामले में महाराष्ट्र राज्य बहुत पिछड़े हुए राज्यों में आता है। तो क्या इनमें से कुछ प्रोजैक्ट्स को प्रायरिटी के आधार पर निकालने का काम किया जायगा ?

श्री केदार नाथ सिंह : मसला चूंकि ट्राइब्युनल के सामने है इसलिये यह कहना बड़ा कठिन होगा कि किस को प्रायरिटी के आधार पर जल्दी किया जाय।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : महाराष्ट्र की तरह पंजाब भी पिछड़ा हुआ है।

डा० कर्णसिंह : अध्यक्ष जी, पिछले बजट सेशन में हमें कुछ ऐसी सूचना मिली थी कि सारी नदियों को राष्ट्रीय सम्पत्ति घोषित करने के लिये एक बिल लाया जा रहा है। अगर यह राष्ट्रीय सम्पत्ति का बिल लाया गया होता तो यह ट्राइब्युनल का उत्तर देकर, या एक मुख्य मन्त्री दूसरे मुख्य मन्त्री से बात कर रहे है, इस तरह की कोई बात नहीं होती और न देरी होती और अन्न का उत्पादन भी बढ़ जाता। तो मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि राष्ट्रीय सम्पत्ति नदियों को करार देने के लिये आप कोई बिल लाने वाले हैं कि नहीं, जिसकी कि सबने प्रशंसा की है ?

श्री केदार नाथ सिंह : राष्ट्रीय सम्पत्ति के बारे में मैंने पहले बताया है। इसमें भी बिल लाने के पहले राज्य सरकारों से राय ली गई है और उन से राय ली जा रही है।

Minimum statutory price of sugarcane recommended by Agricultural Prices Commission and other recommendations

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*286 DR H P SHARMA
SHRI F M MEHTA

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) whether the Agricultural Prices Commission has recommended an increase of about 12 per cent in the minimum statutory price of sugarcane for 1975,

(b) if so the reaction of the concerned States and Central Government thereto and how the sugar industry has reacted thereto;

(c) what are the other recommendations made by Agricultural Prices Commission and decisions taken thereon and

(d) the sugarcane production target for 1975 contemplated to be achieved with this rise in cane prices?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

STATEMENT

(a) Yes, Sir. The Agricultural Prices Commission has recommended that statutory minimum price for cane payable by the sugar factories in the 1975-76 season be increased from the existing level of Rs. 8.50 per quintal to Rs. 9.50 per quintal for a basic recover of 8 5 per cent subject to a proportional premium for every 0.1 per cent increase in recovery above that level.

(b) During the discussions with the Chief Ministers on the 8th March, 1975, there was a general appreciation of the need for ensuring that the cost of levy sugar for the consumer remains unchanged by whatever decision is taken by the Central Government on the minimum cane price for 1975-76.

The Report has not yet been made available to the industry for its reactions to be known

(c) The other recommendations of the Commission are:

(1) to obviate the need for a larger increase in the minimum price for cane than that recommended above and for stimulating maximum increases in sugar output, specially for export,

(i) a scheme be devised under which the industry would be allowed to share in the profits accruing from the *additional* Exports out of the *excess* of sugar produced during the year compared to the preceding year, and

(ii) to further enable the factories to attract larger cane supplies, the differential advantage currently being enjoyed by the Khandsari units over the sugar factories be minimised by expeditiously implementing the contemplated scheme for the imposition of a levy on the output of the Khandsari units and by substantially raising the rates of excise duty payable by these units and

(2) the rebate on excise duty be made available on the production of a factory which is in excess of 90 per cent of the average of its production in the preceding five years

No decisions have yet been taken on these recommendations.

(d) The Commission has not indicated any target of sugarcane production for 1975-76 for being achieved with its recommended price.

DR H P. SHARMA: The value of sugar export in the six months period April 1974 to September 1974, was a little over Rs. hundred crores. The corresponding export during the same period in 1973 was only Rs five crores. The only constraint that prevented further export was that there was no more sugar available. If we had more sugar, we could have earned more foreign exchange. Today, the disturbing situation is that when the acreage under cane production has gone up, when the sugar cane production has gone up, the production of sugar has correspondingly not kept up. Even then you have taken the rigid attitude that you will not increase the sugar cane price. Do you want to freeze the production of sugar, when the production of sugar is very valuable in the context of foreign exchange.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: Sugar production is going up this year much beyond our expectation. And we expect the sugar production to be the highest ever this year. But, here, this question concerns the next year's sugarcane price as recommended by the

Agricultural Prices Commission for the next year and not for the current year

DR. H. P. SHARMA: My question is this. The eastern parts of UP and Bihar are perhaps at the lowest bottom of the economy in the whole of the country and the only cash crop available is sugarcane. When you freeze virtually the price of sugarcane, how do you propose or, how do you think that this backward region would be able to catch up with the rest of the country? This is the only cash crop available and you will not allow any substantial increase in the price of sugarcane. How, then do you propose that this backward region will be able to catch up with the rest of the country?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: I do not know wherefrom the hon. Member gets this impression Normally, he is well informed. But, he is making a statement today like this We have not taken any decision to freeze the sugarcane price What we are saying is that we are interested in maintaining the levy sugar price. But, ways and means can be found out to give some rise in price to the producers We have not taken any decision to freeze the sugarcane price

DR. H. P. SHARMA: This is nothing as compared to the demand. Your increase is only by Re. 1 per quintal of sugarcane.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: We have not said anything. I would seek your protection Sir. This question relates to the recommendations of the Agricultural Prices Commission with regard to the price of sugarcane next year

DR. H. P. SHARMA: That does not help me.

SHRI P. M MEHTA: I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether it is a fact that as against the anticipated level of 45 lakhs tonnes of sugarcane availability, only 39.49 lakhs tonnes were available in the year 1973-74. The Commission, in its report, has pointed out that this was due to the departure from the normal pattern of crushing. If so, what is the factor responsible for the departure from the normal crushing pattern? And whether Government had approved this deviation or departure from the normal pattern of crushing? If so, what is the reaction of the Government to the recommendations of the *Agricultural Prices Commission*?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P SHINDE: The recommendations of the Commission are very much before the Government. And, as I have submitted earlier, though last year's production was 39 lakhs and odd tonnes, this year the trend of production is very much encouraging. By the end of February 1975 we have touched 30 lakhs tonnes. We anticipate that this year's production may see 45 or 46 lakhs tonnes figure

SHRI P. M. MEHTA: My question has not been answered. My question was that the shortfall in production was due to the departure from the normal pattern of crushing. It is reported by the Commission—I asked about the factors responsible—that this was due to the departure from the normal pattern of crushing. What is the reaction of the Government to this?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: There is variation; in the seasons, sometimes factories go on crushing late and sometimes they start earlier. This variation of crushing is due to climatic condition and also due to non-availability of sugarcane and due to various other difficulties. They have indicated that As far as the current year is concerned, there is no fall and there is no departure from the normal crushing pattern. Even if the Agricultural Prices Com-

mission has made any such suggestion; this year's government's policy has taken all this into account.

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SINHA: In view of the fact that the percentage of free sugar has increased from 30 per cent to 35 per cent an impression has gone round that the factory owners will be making a profit of about Rs. 100 crores. Does the Government believe that by increasing the price of sugarcane by Re. 1 only, they will enable the sugarcane growers to adequately have profits being made out of this free sugar?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: The impression of the hon. Member is totally incorrect and is not based on any realistic assessment and facts and figures of the sugar industry. There is another separate question regarding this As far as this question is concerned, it is only regarding the sugarcane price and the recommendations of the Commission.

श्री रामचन्द्र विकल क्या कृषि मन्त्री जी यह बताएंगे कि गन्ने का जो मूल्य कृषि मूल्य आयोग द्वारा निर्धारित किया जाता है, वह किसानो की मेहनत और लागत के मुताबिक निर्धारित किया जाता है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय . यह तो आपने बहुत जनरल क्वेश्चन किया है ।

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: First of all the Agricultural Prices Commission, which is an expert body, goes into the basic principles on the basis of which the sugarcane price is to be determined. The basic principles are: the cost of production of sugarcane, the return to the grower from alternative crops, availability of sugar to the consumer at a fair price, etc. These are the basic principles on which the APC makes recommendations to the Government. Of course, Government is free to take decision by re-conciling the interests of the producers and the consumers in the country.

श्री मूल चन्द डागा : जबकि आपको शक्कर के कारण विदेशी मुद्रा का ज्यादा लाभ होता है, तो आप शूगरकेन ग्रोअर्स को इंसेन्टिव देने के लिए उ की प्राइस 9 रुपये ही क्यों फ़िक्स करते हैं । आज किसानों को अपने इनपुट्स के लिए और पानी के लिए ज्यादा पैसा खर्च करना पड़ रहा है और सभी राज्यों ने वाटर चार्जेज बढ़ा दिये हैं ।

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: Government is very much aware and because of very attractive prices in the international market the Government of India is taking all steps for promoting export of sugar. At present we are exporting much larger quantities than in the past As far as sugarcane price is concerned the producers interests are taken due note of by the State Government. Most of the State Governments are exercising their influence to see that the farmers are paid very attractive prices and that is why we find this year more sugarcane has flowed to the sugar factories.

SHRI INDER J. MALHOTRA: Just now the Minister replied that the Agricultural Prices Commission before recommending prices for a particular commodity takes into consideration the cost of production and other factors. This is a very general reply I would like to know particularly in the case of sugarcane what procedure was adopted by the APC before coming to this final recommendation of Re. 1.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: It is true that the APC also experiences some difficulties in regard to the availability of up-to-date data of cost of production. But recently as a result of Government of India's decision to have a scheme of collection of cost of production data in various agro-climatic regions of the country a number of centres have

been established. It will take some time but perhaps next year the data would be available and APC would be armed with much better information in order to advice the Government.

SHRI THA KIRUTTINAN: Sir, I would like to know whether it is a fact that the Government have allowed excise subsidy to the sugar producers, which is not in any way helping the sugarcane growers? If so, to what extent? I would also like to know whether the Government of Tamil Nadu have urged the Central Government that the excise subsidy should be shared between the producers as well as the sugarcane growers? If so, what is the reaction of the Government and whether this fact was taken into consideration by the Agricultural Prices Commission?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P SHINDE: Sir, the excise rebate is given to sugar factories for early crushing and late crushing. Perhaps, the hon Member must be knowing the nature of the sugar industry. When we start crushing early, recoveries are low. Even when the factories crush later, recoveries are low. Therefore, in order that the factories should continue crushing, despite low recoveries, in the earlier period and later period, these excise rebates are given.

As far as the suggestion from the Tamil Nadu Government is concerned, the Tamil Nadu Minister discussed this matter with my senior colleague and myself on 8th of this month, only day before yesterday and we have promised to examine the suggestion made by him. But, we drew his attention to the fact that according to the new statutory order issued by the Government of India, 50 per cent of the additional realisation out of the free sale sugar is to be shared by the producers, that means by way of additional cane price.

Unaided Middle Schools in New Delhi

*287. SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) how many unaided middle schools have been recognised in New Delhi;

(b) whether untrained teachers are teaching in some of these schools for the last several years and no written contract of service has been made with the teachers so far,

(c) whether class III and class IV staff are not given prescribed pay scales in these schools; and

(d) if so, what action has been taken by Government against the management of such schools?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D P. YADAV): (a) According to the information furnished by the Delhi Administration, there are 31 unaided recognised middle schools in New Delhi.

(b) to (d). The requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

श्री चन्दू लाल चन्द्राकर: क्या सरकार को ऐसी जानकारी है कि इन स्कूलों के विद्यार्थियों से विभिन्न मदों के नाम पर बहुत अधिक धन एकत्र किया जाता है और उसका उपयोग अपने निजी कार्यों के लिए वे कर रहे हैं ? यदि है तो उन्हें ऐसा करने से रोकने के लिए सरकार ने कौनसे कदम उठाए हैं ? यदि जानकारी नहीं है तो क्या सरकार जानकारी प्राप्त करने के बाद सदन पटल पर ऐसे स्कूलों के नाम रखेगी ?

श्री डी० पी० यादव : अधिकारिक तौर पर कितने स्कूल कितनी राशि जमा कर रहे है और अगर माननीय सदस्य कुछ इसके बारे में सूचना देंगे तो मैं उस पर उचित कार्रवाई करूंगा।

श्री चन्दूलाल चन्द्राकर . उदाहरण के लिए हैप्पी स्कूल के बारे मे मैं बता सकता हूं कि वे साट हजार रुपये से भी अधिक इकट्ठा कर चुके है। और भी कई स्कूल है जो इस तरह से धन इकट्ठा कर रहे है।

मै जानना चाहता हू कि दिल्ली शिक्षा कानून 1973 के अन्तर्गत जो व्यवस्थायें थी, जो प्रावधान थे, जो प्राविजन्ज थी उनको अभी तक कितने एडिड स्कूलो पर लागू किया गया है और कितनो पर लागू नही किया गया है ? दिल्ली डायरेक्टोरेट आफ़ एजुकेशन ने जो स्कूलो की मैनेजिग कमेटी के लिए नाम नामिनेट करने थे, साल भर हो गया है, वह नामिनेट नही किये है। क्या यह सच है ? मैं जानना चाहता हू कि इस सब को अमल मे लाने के लिए दिल्ली डायरेक्टोरेट आफ एजूकेशन ने अभी तक क्या कदम उठाए है ?

श्री डी० पी० यादव : 45 एनएडिड मिडिल स्कूलो मे से 32 ने अभी तक अपनी स्कीम्ज आफ़ मैनेजमेंट सबमिट की है। इनमे से बीस स्कूलो को एजूकेशन डिपार्टमेंट ने अपनी आबजर्वेशन्ज भेज दी है। बाकी विचाराधीन हैं।

Implementation of Housing Scheme for retiring employees

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*289 SHRI H. K L. BHAGAT:
SHRI DALIP SINGH·

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the progress in implementation of the Housing Scheme for retiring Central Government employees during the last one year; and

(b) the steps taken by Government to improve the scheme?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Under the scheme the DDA has undertaken construction of houses for retiring persons under three categories i.e. Low Income, Middle Income Groups and Janta as follows:—

(i) Low Income Group houses at Rajouri Garden—150 houses.

(ii) 'A' type Middle Income Group houses at Sheikh Sarai—24 houses.

(iii) 'B' type Middle Income Group houses at Sheikh Sarai—93 houses.

(iv) Janta type at Madangir—304 houses.

150 L.I.G. houses at Rajouri Gardens are in the final stage of completion The construction of the remaining houses is likely to be completed in 1975.

(b) Though the progress in construction of houses has suffered due to acute shortage of cement etc. the scheme itself is sound and does not require any improvement or modifications.

SHRI H K. L. BHAGAT· Is it a fact that though the scheme was formulated two years ago, not a single quarter has so far been allotted to any retiring government servant under the scheme? Secondly, in view of the fact that Delhi has a very large number of government employees belonging to the Central Government and there are also employees of the Delhi Administration which is also the Central Government's responsibility and in addition a large number of employees of municipal bodies and other undertakings here, may I know whether the scheme, framed as it is, is not inadequate? Will Government consider making the scheme more adequate by giving priority to retiring

government servants in allotment of sites and taking such other measures to broadbase the scheme further so as to provide greater relief to retiring government servants?

SHRI DALBIR SINGH Under this scheme, 571 houses are to be constructed. As I have said in the main answer, the houses have not been completed so far Some are in the final stages of completion and other houses are also being completed. By September, 1975 or so, those houses which are under construction will be completed.

Regarding liberalising the scheme as contemplated by the hon member, I do not think we can do so under the present financial stringency

SHRI H K L BHAGAT When you are making allotment of plots and houses to ordinary citizens in your construction programme, why should it be difficult for you to give some percentage of it to retiring government servants on a priority basis apart from this?

SHRI DALBIR SINGH Retiring government servants are also eligible, if they fall in the general categories to apply for those houses which are being built under the general scheme They can take advantage of that scheme also

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K RAGHU RAMAIAH) I may supplement the information given by my colleague by saying that the DDA schemes are open to all individuals But there is a reservation for salaried employees to the extent of 50 per cent already

श्री दलीप सिंह आपने कुल कितना रुपया मजूर किया है और कितने मकान आप बनाने जा रहे है ? आपने बताया है कि आप 150 मकान राजौरी गार्डन मे बना रहे हैं और 24 शेख सराय मे बना रहे हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हू कि 1975 मे इस तरह के कुल कितने मकान तैयार हो जाएग और उनके लिए कुल कितना रुपया मजूर किया गया है ?

श्री दलबीर सिंह मैं बता चुका हू कि तमाम कैटेगरीज के कुल मिला कर 571 मकान बन ने वाले हैं। जहा तक कुल पैसे का सवाल है एक करोड के करीब इस पर खर्च होना है ?

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Fodder depots in scarcity-hit areas of Gujarat

*285 SHRI VEKARIA
SHRI ARVIND M PATEL

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) the number of depots opened in the scarcity areas of Gujarat State for distribution of fodder to cattle, District wise during the last six months, and

(b) the quantity of fodder distributed during the above period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P SHINDE) (a) and (b) A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha

Statement

According to the information supplied by the Government of Gujarat, the number of fodder depots opened in each drought affected district and the quantity of fodder distributed

during the last six months are as follows:

S. No.	Name of District	No. of fodder depots	Quantity distributed since 1-9-74.
			(Figuresin Tonnes
1.	Jamnagar	23	8,528
2.	Kutch	82	19,457
3.	Rajkot	24	4,208
4.	Surendranagar	45	3,775
5.	Amreli	7	19
6.	Broach	6	429
7.	Bhavnagar	24	366
8.	Ahmedabad	10	2,550
9.	Mehsana	18	2,323
10.	Banaskantha	16	1,952
11.	Sabarkantha	3	
12.	Junagadh	7	1,196
13.	Kaira	12	144
14.	Baroda	9	13
15.	Panchamahals	8	9
	TOTAL	294	44,969

Purchase of wheat from U.S.A.

*288. SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY. Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has bought seven lac tons of 1975 crop wheat from U.S.A. recently as reported in the press;

(b) if so, at what cost, and

(c) how much more wheat is proposed to be bought this year and how much has already been bought?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) to (c). During 1975 so far a total quantity of 14.88 lakh tonnes of wheat has been purchased from USA at prices ranging from $140 to 150 per tonne.

It is difficult at this stage to indicate the total quantity of wheat that may have to be purchased during this year. The position is, however, kept under constant review and purchases from abroad are made to the extent necessary, keeping in view the crop prospects, internal availability, price trends, foreign exchange position and other relevant factors.

Abandonment of project at Auroville

*290. SHRI M. S. PURTY: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state.

(a) whether a project at Auroville in Pondicherry State sponsored by UNESCO to make it a city of international understanding is being abandoned, and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) The project at Auroville was sponsored, not by UNESCO, but by Shri Aurobindo Society. Government have no information that the sponsors are abandoning the project.

(b) Does not arise.

Profit to sugar factories due to increase in free sale quota of sugar

*291. SHRI BIREN DUTTA Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have increased the free sale quota of sugar by 5 per cent from 30 per cent to 35 per cent; and

(b) whether the sugar factory owners will get Rs. 100 crores over profit due to this increase?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The 5 per cent increase in the quota of free-sale sugar was decided solely to avoid an increase in the price of levy sugar It is too early to say whether at all, and if so, to what extent, this will result in the industry getting additional profits. It will depend on the average of the realisations by the industry from the disposal of free sale sugar over the full year.

काहिरा और खारतूम के कृषि मंत्रियों के साथ बातचीत

292. **श्री जांबुवंत धोटे** : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या काहिरा और खारतूम के कृषि मन्त्रियो के साथ उनकी इस देश की यात्रा के दौरान व्यापार के किन्ही पहलुओं पर चर्चा की गई थी; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी मुख्य बाते क्या हैं ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री अण्णा साहिब पी० शिन्दे): संयुक्त अरब गणराज्य तथा सूडान के कृषि मन्त्रियों ने हाल में भारत का दौरा नही किया ।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नही उठता ।

Increase in prices of vanaspati after decontrol

293. SHRI C K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state.

(a) whether principal manufacturers of vanaspati like Hindustan Lever Limited have fabulously increased their prices in the wake of 'decontrol';

(b) whether despite this price increase Hindustan Lever Limited are keeping their capacity idle, and

(c) if so, what steps the Government propose to take to rectify the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) Following decontrol of vanaspati prices on the 5th January, 1975, a number of factories increased their prices marginally (by 4 to 5 per cent), mainly in respect of the product packed in small containers; the increase in the case of Hindustan Lever Limited was slightly higher, averaging 6.5 per cent (with zonal variations). Later, some of them (including Hindustan Lever Limited) reduced their prices of either pack-size.

(b) There has been an appreciable increase in the production of vanaspati by Hindustan Lever Limited in its three working units (the fourth is under sale) from 692 tonnes in December 1974 to 2,314 tonnes in January 1975 and 1,615 tonnes in the first half of February 1975. A portion of the capacity in two of these units is also

utilized for hydrogenating oils required for the firm's use in the manufacture of soap.

(c) Does not arise.

Forest Development Corporation in M.P.

*294. SHRI ISHAQUE SAMBHALI Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Madhya Pradesh Government have a proposal under consideration to set up a forest Development Corporation in that State; and

(b) if so, the Union Government's response thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) State Forest Development Corporations are being set up in accordance with the recommendations of the National Commission on Agriculture made in its Interim report on production Forestry Man-Made-Forests. The recommendation of the National Commission on Agriculture has already been accepted by the Government of India. The Government of India have a provision of Rs. 10 crores in the 5th Five Year Plan for equity participation in the State Forest Development Corporation.

Mock Parliaments during 1974

*295. SHRI R N. BARMAN: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) total number of mock Parliament held during 1974;

(b) total expenditure on these Mock Parliaments during 1974;

(c) the best student of the year 1974 and the amount of award given to him; and

(d) what steps Government propose to take to introduce this scheme to the rural areas specially for backward classes students?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K RAGHU RAMAIAH): (a) and (b). 49 Youth Parliaments (previously known as Mock Parliaments) were held in Higher Secondary Schools in Delhi during the year 1974-75, under the Scheme of Youth Parliament Competitions. The Department of Parliamentary Affairs incurred an expenditure of about Rs. 8500/- during the year 1974 mainly on the Prize Distribution Function for the Competition of 1973-74.

(c) There is no provision in the Youth Parliament Competition Scheme to select the best student of the year.

(d) The scheme is intended for the recognised Educational Institutions in the Union Territory of Delhi, and it covers also the schools located in rural areas.

Rise in wheat prices

*296. SHRI M RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state.

(a) whether Government are aware that wheat is sold at Rs. 260 per quintal in Delhi, U.P. especially in Ghaziabad and prices of this item are going up month by month; and

(b) if so, the measures proposed to check and reduce its prices?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE). (a) The prices of wheat in retail markets have been fluctuating, but the prices have generally shown some softening in U. P. and Delhi since January, 1975

(b) In order to check the prices of wheat in Delhi and Uttar Pradesh, the following measures were taken:—

(i) The restrictions on inter-district movement of wheat were withdrawn in the surplus Western districts of U. P where the retailers were given facilities to purchase wheat directly from the producers from any area without giving the levy.

(ii) The wholesale and retail prices of open market wheat fixed at Rs. 158/- and Rs 161/- per quintal respectively as from 24-6-1974

(iii) Besides sale through the fair price shops, wheat is also being supplied to the general public at Rs 161/- per quintal from selected cooperative stores.

(iv) Wheat licenses are checked as and when complaints are received. A special dehoarding drive was also launched in Delhi in June 1974

Strike by employees of F.C.I Calcutta

*297 SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) whether the employees of Food Corporation of India, Calcutta are on strike for the past few days,

(b) if so, the reason for the strike; and

(c) what steps have been taken by the Government to meet the demands of the workers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) (a) to (c). The departmentalised workers of the Food Corporation of India at Calcutta are on illegal strike since 27-1-1975. In the strike notice, the FCI Workers' Union raised a number of demands regarding their service conditions etc. though their main demand pertained to the re-instatement of 887 workers retrenched as a consequence of the dehiring of surplus storage capacity by the Food Corporation of India in Calcutta complex. The employer-wise break-up of the retrenched employees is as under:—

Food Corporation of India .	386
Central Warehousing Corporation . .	287
West Bengal State Warehousing Corporation . .	214
TOTAL .	887

The demands have been considered by the Food Corporation of India. They have replied to the Workers' Union on 29-1-1975 in respect of each of their demands In the last offer made in February, 1975, the F. C. I. have proposed to take back 325 to 350 retrenched workers subject to verification of antecedents, medical examination and an undertaking being given for maintenance of discipline and industrial peace.

Proposal to increase price of Fertiliser

*298 SHRI N K SANGHI Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) whether Government are considering a proposal to increase the price of fertiliser,

(b) whether the present price of fertiliser is already high and small farmers are finding it difficult to cope with the present price and

(c) if so, the justification for the proposed increase and in what way productivity and the interest of the small farmers are going to be protected?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P SHINDE) (a) The Government fixes the maximum retail prices of urea, ammonium sulphate and calcium ammonium nitrate both imported and

indigenously produced. A Central Fertiliser Pool consisting of imported fertilisers is operated by the Central Government. The retail prices of fertilisers distributed from the Pool are fixed by the Central Government. The Central Fertiliser Pool is meant to operate on a no-loss-no-profit basis and provides for a periodical review of the financial position of the Pool. One such review is being made

(b) and (c). There was a steep increase in the prices of fertilisers, amounting on an average to 80 per cent, made with effect from the 1st June, 1974, caused by an enormous increase in the cost of imported fertilisers. To protect the interests of the small farmers in regard to purchase of fertilisers, the Government have increased the limit of production credit which can be availed of by the cultivators. In the areas covered by the Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers Project, there is also a provision for marginal farmers having holdings upto one hectare, getting subsidises for inputs upto 33-1/3 per cent, subject to a maximum of Rs. 100/- per season and Rs. 200/- spread over two seasons in one year or two years.

Levy received from rice millers and Small producers

*299. SHRIMATI ROZA DESHPANDE:
SHRI SARJOO PANDEY:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state the levy Government has received from the rice millers and small producers in all the States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): A statement is placed on the Table of the Sabha showing the procurement of rice and paddy, Statewise, during the current kharif marketing season, 1974-75, which includes levy received from millers/traders in respect of rice and from producers of paddy, in accordance with the rates prescribed in different States.

Statement

Statement showing the procurement of rice and paddy Statewise during the current kharif marketing season, 1974—75.

(In Thousands tonnes)

	STATE	Procurement 1974-75		
		Rice	Paddy	Total Rice (including paddy in terms of Rice) (As per information on 8-3-1975
1	Andhra Pradesh	344	277	496
2	Assam	..	129	86
3	Bihar	26	34	48
4	Gujarat	..	15	10
5	Haryana	231	Neg.	231
6	Jammu & Kashmir	..	36	24
7	Karnataka	..	117	78
8	Kerala	.	23	15
9	Madhya Pradesh	46	116	124
10	Maharashtra	.	80	57
11	Orissa	22	18	84
12	Punjab	689	265	865
13	Rajastan	.	12	8
14	Tamil Nadu	.	480	317
15	Uttar Pradesh	238	3	240
16	West Bengal	70	116	147
17	Others	1	17	12
	TOTAL	1667	1688	2792

Closure of Khandsari Units in U.P. due to imposition of levy on Khandsari

*300. SHRI S. N. MISRA:
SHRI NIMBALKAR:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has come to the notice of the Government that after the imposition of levy on Khandsari in Uttar Pradesh 1300 Khandsari Units have been closed,

(b) whether the U.P. Khandsari Manufacturers Association have approached the Central Government to interfere and to withdraw the Khandsari levy to save the industry, and

(c) if so, the Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE). (a) 652 Khandsari Units had closed, but 231 of them later started crushing again.

(b) and (c). It is understood that representatives of some Khandsari manufacturers had approached the U.P. Government, the appropriate authority, which took the basic decision for review of the policy of levy on Khandsari. The U. P. Government, after careful consideration, have decided to make no change in their decision.

Nagarjuna Sugar Project

*301. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) the present stage of the works in Nagarjunasagar Project; and

(b) the details thereof and Government's reaction thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH): (a) and (b). The work on the Nagarjunasagar dam has been completed. Work on the 91 km length of the right bank canal and 115 km length of the left bank canal has been completed, and waters let down for irrigation. Work in the other reaches of the canals is in progress.

The completion of the Project has been delayed due to rise in cost and non-availability of adequate funds.

Offer of aid from Poland for Fishing Industry

2759. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Poland has offered to organise a shipping construction and research centre in India to carry out a fishing survey of the Indian coast as a prelude to the establishment of a fishing survey of the Indian coast unit; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) Poland has offered to carry out fisheries survey on the North West coast of India involving payment of cost thereof Poland has also offered to assist India in regard to setting up of a Trawler Construction Yard in Kerala State.

(b) The proposals were discussed at the meeting of the Working Group on Fisheries and Agriculture during the Second Session of the Indo-Polish Joint Commission held in New Delhi in January, 1975. In regard to survey, it was mutually agreed that a meeting of Fisheries Experts from both sides should first be held to discuss the survey programme, type of Exploratory Fishery Survey Vessel and details of

the equipment to be provided on the vessel for conducting the survey. The Polish side extended an invitation to the Indian side to send a team of Fishery Experts to Poland, which is under consideration.

It was agreed that M/s. POLSERVICE, Poland, would send as early as possible, at their cost, a Reconnaissance Mission to India to study and submit an offer for the preparation of a feasibility report for setting up of a trawler construction yard in Kerala State for consideration of the Government of Kerala. This offer when received would be examined for taking further action

उद्योगों में गाय एवं सुअर की चर्बी का प्रयोग

2760. **श्री महादीपक सिंह शाक्य :** क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गाय एवं सुअर की चर्बी का प्रयोग अनेक उद्योगों में किया जाता है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो वे उद्योग कौन-कौन से हैं तथा उसके प्रयोग पर रोक लगाने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री प्रभु दास पटेल): (क) और (ख). अपेक्षित जानकारी एकत्रित की जा रही है और प्राप्त होते ही सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

खारगोन, मध्य प्रदेश में मूंगफली विकास योजना

2761. **श्री नवल किशोर दीक्षित :** क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री मध्य प्रदेश राज्य के खारगोन और मंदसौर जिलों में मूंगफली विकास के सम्बन्ध में 12 अगस्त, 1974 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 2248 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश में मंदसौर और खारगोन जिलों में मूंगफली विकास योजना की केन्द्रीय सरकार ने स्वीकृति दे दी है ; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो विलम्ब के क्या कारण है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री प्रभु दास पटेल) : (क) 1974-75 के दौरान मध्य प्रदेश में तिलहन विकास की केन्द्र द्वारा प्रायोजित योजना जारी रखने के लिए राज्य सरकार को केन्द्रीय सरकार की अनुमति पहले ही दे दी गई है । इसमें राज्य के खारगोन तथा मंदसौर जिलों में मूंगफली का विकास भी शामिल है ।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

Willow Cultivation in Ladakh

2762. SHRI KUSHOK BAKULA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the total annual income from the willow plantation in Ladakh;

(b) whether it is proposed to bring more area under the willow plantation in the district; and

(c) the plan-wise total area brought under the willow plantation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) to (c). The information is being collected from the Jammu and Kashmir State and a reply will be placed on the Table of Lok Sabha as the relevant information is received

Categories and number for Registration of Milk Token in Delhi Milk Scheme

2763. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number and names of categories under which the names of applications for tokens in Delhi Milk Scheme are registered;

(b) the total number of applicants registered with the D. M. S. as on 15-2-1975; and

(c) the number of tokens issued in each case in the current financial year, month-wise under these categories?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): Applications are registered under seven categories as under·

1. Applications recommended by Very Important Persons.
2. Applications recommended on medical grounds by doctors.
3. Applications of Defence Personnel.
4. Applications of Government officers.
5. Applications of other Government employees.
6. Applications recommended under special and pressing circumstances.
7. General Category.

(b) Upto 15-2-75, D. M. S. has registered 1,10,295, applications for milk tokens.

(c) A statement showing the number of tokens issued month-wise during the period from 1-4-74 to 28-2-75 under each category is enclosed.

STATEMENT

Tokens issued in each category during 1-4-74 to 28-2-75

Month	Special circumstances	VIP	Medical	Defence	Govt. employees	Total
4/74	281	225	189	8	2	705
5/74	322	112	115	25	..	574
6/74	197	84	126	8	..	415
7/74	251	111	165	19	..	546
8/74	356	147	190	17	..	710
9/74	455	155	322	7	..	939
10/74	374	113	15	299	..	801
11/74	357	114	196	4	..	671
12/74	241	85	135	7	..	463
1/75	343	158	384	9	.	894
2/75	361	71	351	3	..	786
					Total	7,509

Representation from Central Government Fishing Seamen's Association

2764. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state·

(a) whether the Government have received any representation from the Central Government Fishing Seamen's Association regarding the grievances of the floating staff of the Fisheries Department; and

(b) if so, the gist thereof and the steps taken to redress their grievances?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The representations of the Central Government Fishing Seamen's Association have been examined from time to time. Their grievances mainly related to revision of scales of pay, grant of full dearness and city compensatory allowances and payment of messing allowance at the rate of Rs. 10/- per day to officers and Rs. 5/- per day to the crews for the days they remain on board the fishing vessels. Their demand for grant of full dearness and city compensatory allowances and for the payment of Messing allowance at the rates mentioned above have already been accepted and necessary orders issued. The question of revision of pay scales of floating staff suitably, is being looked into.

एल० एल० बी० परीक्षाओं में हिन्दी माध्यम का प्रयोग

2765. **श्री धन शाह प्रधान** : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने ऐसा कोई आदेश जारी किया है कि देश भर के सभी विश्वविद्यालयों में एल० एल० बी० के छात्र, अपनी इच्छानुसार, हिन्दी के माध्यम से परीक्षा दे सकते हैं , और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसकी अभी तक क्या प्रतिक्रिया हुई है ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण तथा संस्कृति मंत्री (प्रो० एस० नुरुल हसन) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Teaching of Gita in Schools

2766. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state·

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to make the teachings of 'Gita' compulsory in every school; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) No such proposal is under the consideration of the Government of India.

(b) Does not arise.

Rice procured by F.C.I. during current year

2767. SHRI D. P. JADEJA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the rice production was better this year in comparison to the previous year; and

(b) if so, the quantity of rice procured by the F.C.I. during this year, State-wise?·

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) As a result of drought and floods in many areas particularly Guarat, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, etc. The production of paddy crop in Kharif season has received a set back. Accordingly total rice production in the country is likely to register a fall in 1974-75 compared to 1973-74.

(b) A statement is enclosed showing the quantity of rice (including paddy in terms of rice) procured, State-wise, by public agencies including the F. C. I., during the current kharif marketing season 1974-75, so far.

Statement

Quantity of Rice (including paddy in terms of rice) procured, State-wise by public Agencies (including F C.I.) during the current Kharif Marketing season 1974-75

(1000 tonnes)

State	Procurement 1974-75
	Rice (including paddy in terms of rice
	As per information available upto 8-3-1975)
1. Andhra Pradesh	496
2. Assam	86
3. Bihar	48
4. Gujarat	10
5. Haryana	231
6. Jammu & Kashmir	24
7. Karnataka	78
8. Kerala	15
9. Madhya Pradesh	124
10. Maharashtra	57
11. Orissa	34
12. Punjab	865
13. Rajasthan	8
14. Tamil Nadu	317
15. Uttar Pradesh	240
16. West Bengal	147
17. Others	12
TOTAL	2792

अपने नल कूप रखने वाले किसानों पर कम लेवी लगाना

2768. **श्री मार्तण्ड सिंह** : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि उन राज्यों के नाम क्या है, जिन्होंने सार्वजनिक सिंचाई की व्यवस्था पर निर्भर रहने वाले किसानों की अपेक्षा अपने नल-कूप रखने वाले किसानों पर कम लेवी लगाई है तथा मध्य प्रदेश के सम्बन्ध में इस बारे मे विस्तृत जानकारी क्या है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री अण्णासाहिब पी० शिन्दे): अपेक्षित सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और सभा के पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

Break-through in the Rice Production

2769. SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the country was expected to witness a major breakthrough in rice production shortly;

(b) if so, the facts thereof; and

(c) the nature of progress made in this direction and the programme chalked out, if any, in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Since the introduction of high yielding varieties of rice from 1966-67, the total production of rice in the country has increased from the level

of 30.59 million tonnes in 1965-66 to 43 74 million tonnes in 1973-74.. There are prospects of a further increase in production during the coming years.

(c) The V Plan target of rice production has been fixed at 54 million tonnes; against the base level assumed production of 44 million tonnes in 1973-74. The major portion of thi additional production of 10 million tonnes will be contributed by the high yielding varieties. The area under these varieties is projected to increase from 10 million hectares in 1973-74 to 16.5 million hectares at the end of V Plan period. This programme is fully supported with the supply of quality seeds, fertilisers, plant protection chemicals and credit.

The available high yielding varieties have been found successful mainly in rabi and summer seasons and in some areas in kharif season also under controlled irrigation conditions During the kharif season, the crop is largely exposed to the vagaries of monsoons and presents serious problems of water management. Moreover, the vulnerability of these varieties to pests and diseases in kharif season is far more than in other seasons. Research efforts have, therefore, been directed in the All-India Coordinated Rice Improvement Project for evolving varieties suitable for different agro-climatic conditions, resistant to pests and diseases, cold-tolerant and with relatively high protein content. These new varieties are being popularised amongst the farmers through the Minikit Programme

A surveillance programme has also been undertaken for broadcasting the outbreak of pests and diseases and to inform the cultivators to protect the crop with minimum amount of pesticides.

An operational research project has also been started to study the constraints against mass transfer of technology which would result in substantial increase in rice production in the country. In addition, better cropping patterns, including advancing the dates of sowing of paddy particularly in the north-eastern States, supported by the timely release of water and raising of community nurseries, are being introduced to step up rice production in the country

Opening of Sales Depot by F.C.I in Kerala

2770. SHRI RAMACHANDRAN KADANNAPPALLI Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Food Corporation of India opened its own Sales Depot in Kerala:

(b) if so, whether it made any considerable benefits to the consumers in all respects including price and availability; and

(c) if so, broad outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha.

Requirement of Pesticides for 1975-76

2771 SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH:
SHRI K LAKKAPPA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether an assessment has been made for the requirement of pesticides for the year 1975-76 in the country; and

(b) if so, facts thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL). (a) and (b). Yes, Sir The requirements of various pesticides used in agriculture for 1975 76, have been assessed at 63,000 tonnes of technical grade material The requirements under some popular and important pesticides are given below —

	In M.T. of Technical Grade Material
B.H C	27,000
D D T.	5,400
Malathion	2,300
Parathion	600
Endrin	500
Endosulfan	1 100
Carbaryl	6,000

Indian Cultural Teams and Goodwill Missions sent abroad

2772 SHRI ROBIN KAKOTI. Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state.

(a) names of the foreign countries to which Indian cultural teams and goodwill missions had been sent by the Government during the period 1973-74; and

(b) the expenditure incurred by Government thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D P. YADAV) (a) and (b). A statement giving requisite information regarding, Cultural Delegations sent abroad during 1973 74, under the various Cultural Exchange and Cultural Activities Programmes of the Department of Culture and the expenditure incurred thereon is laid on the Table of the House This does not include the goodwill missions sent abroad by other Ministries and State Governments or Organisations controlled by such Ministeries and Governments.

Emergency Agricultural Production Programme and Intensive Agricultural Area Programme

2773 SHRI M M JOSEPH. Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Centre released Rs 6 6 crores for medium-term loans and Rs. 200 crores for short-term loans to the State Government of Orissa to boost up agricultural production by increasing the area under irrigation by 75,732 hectares,

(b) whether Rs 571 lakhs and Rs 41 lakhs were spent on reservoir projects and renovation of tanks respectively,

(c) whether neither the Central Emergency Agricultural Production Programme nor the Intensive Agricultural Area Programme has made any significant impact on cultivators in Orissa, and

(d) if so, the Government's reaction thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL) (a) An assistance of Rs. 6.6

crores as medium-term loan for minor irrigation programmes and Rs. 2 crores as short-term loan for agricultural inputs was given to the Government of Orissa under the Emergency Agricultural Production Programme, 1972-73.

(b) The medium-term loan of Rs. 6.6 crores included Rs. 410 lakhs for reservoir projects including lift irrigation and Rs. 40 lakhs for renovation of tanks.

(c) and (d). Implementation of the minor irrigation programme taken up under the Emergency Agricultural Production Programme added to the irrigation potential of the State. The area under cultivation of summer paddy and wheat increased from 1.62 lakh hectares and 21,000 hectares respectively in 1971-72 to 1.83 lakh hectares and 51,000 hectares in 1972-73. So far as foodgrain production is concerned, an increase of 1.53 lakh tonnes was recorded during the rabi/summer season 1972-73 over the corresponding season of the previous year.

So far as the Intensive Agricultural Areas Programme is concerned, it has brought within its fold steadily increasing number of farmers in the four selected districts of the State where the programme was introduced in the year 1964-65. The coverage has gradually extended to 22 blocks out of the total number of 30 blocks and to 2964 villages out of the total number of 3433 villages in these districts

खाण्डसारी मिलों पर शक्कर की लेवी

2774. **डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पाण्डेय :** क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) खाण्डसारी मिलो से शक्कर की कितनी प्रतिशत लेवी ली जाती है ; और

(ख) क्या गन्ना खरीद अधिनियम तथा अन्य कानून क्रय केन्द्रो का निर्धारण करने, किसानो से निश्चित मात्रा से गन्ना लेने अथवा न ले सकने पर उन्हें हानि का भुगतान करने, निश्चित समय पर भुगतान न करने पर खाण्डसारी मिलो से गन्ना उत्पादकों की देय राशि का भुगतान कराने आदि बातों पर लागू होते हैं ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णासाहिब पी० शिन्दे) : (क) केन्द्रीय सरकार ने खण्डसारी यूनिटो के चीनी उत्पादन पर कोई लेवी नही लगाई है। तथापि उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने केन्द्रीय सरकार की पूर्व-सहमति प्राप्त कर, भारत सुरक्षा नियम के अधीन उत्तर प्रदेश खडसारी चीनी (लेवी) आदेश, 1975 जारी किया है। इस आदेश के अधीन, बेल समेत खुले पैन—प्रक्रिया द्वारा सल्फीटेशन यूनिट द्वारा तैयार की गयी सफेद चीनी के प्रत्येक उत्पादक को प्रथम प्रक्रिया मे तैयार की गई मात्रा का 1/3 भाग राज्य सरकार को बेचना होगा ।

(ख) उत्तर प्रदेश मे चीनी कारखानो को गन्ने की सप्लाई उत्तर प्रदेश गन्ना (सप्लाई तथा खरीद का विनियमन) अधिनियम, 1953 के अधीन विनियमित की जाती है। खडसारी यूनिटो द्वारा खरीदे गये गन्ने के बारे में, क्रय केन्द्रो के निर्धारण, किसानो से गन्ने की निर्धारित मात्रा की अधिप्राप्ति, जुर्माने के भुगतान आदि के

बारे मे इस अधिनियम में कोई भी व्यवस्था नहीं है । तथापि, खंडसारी यूनिटो द्वारा देय गन्ने के न्यूनतम मूल्य का निर्धारण और खंडसारी यूनिटों के लिए गन्ने की सप्लाई का विनियमन आदि आवश्यक वस्तु अधिनियम, 1955 के अधीन जारी किए गए गन्ना (नियंत्रन) आदेश, 1966 के अधीन किया जा सकता है ।

राजस्थान में लूणकरणसर उठाऊ सिंचाई योजना

2775. **श्री पन्नालाल बारूपाल**: क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या राजस्थान के पिछड़े क्षेत्रो मे विशेष रूप मे जिला बीकानेर मे लूणकरनसर, बीकानेर, कोलायत तहसील मे अधिकाश गावो का पानी या तो खारी है या जहरीला है , और

(ख) क्या राजस्थान सरकार ने लूणकरणसर उठाऊ सिंचाई योजना तथा राजस्थान नहर के पानीके स्रोत के आधार पर कुछ क्षेत्रीय जलप्रदाय योजनाये जिनकी अनुमानित लागत 5 करोड 51 लाख रुपये है, तकनीकी स्वीकृति के लिए उनके मत्रालय के पास भेजी है जो दिसम्बर 1973 से मंत्रालय के विचाराधीन पडी है और यदि हा तो इस सम्बन्ध मे क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री केदार नाथ सिंह) : (क) राज्य सरकार ने सूचना दी है कि इन गावो मे भू जल बहुत खारा है ।

(ख) लूणकरणसर लिफ्ट सिंचाई स्कीम राजस्थान नहर परियोजना (चरण-एक) का एक भाग है । इस स्कीम को 8 26 करोड रुपये की अनुमानित लागत पर पहले ही 1970 मे मजूरी दी जा चुकी है और इस पर निर्माण कार्य काफी हद तक पूर्ण हो चुका है । इस परियोजना की सशोधित अनुमानित लागत लगभग 19 करोड रुपये और मार्च, 1974 तक लगभग 10 87 करोड रुपये व्यय हो चुके है ।

राज्य के जन स्वास्थ्य इजीनियरिंग विभाग ने निर्माण और आवास मत्रालय के केन्द्रीय जन स्वास्थ्य और वातावरण इजीनियरिंग सगठन को तकनीकी मजूरी देने के लिए लूणकरणसर और बीकानेर तहसीलो के लिए राजस्थान नहर के जल साधनो पर आधारित 5 51 करोड रुपये की लागत वाली क्षेत्रीय जल सप्लाई स्कीमे भेजी थी । उस सगठन ने राज्य अधिकारियो के साथ विचार-विमर्श करने के बाद जनवरी, 1975 मे इन स्कीमो मे उचित समोधनो को करके उन्हें तकनीकी मजूरी द दी है ।

Improvement in Micro-Biological Research

2776 SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state·

(a) whether Government have a proposal under consideration to improve the micro-biological research in the country, and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P SHINDE) (a) and (b). Research in microbiology broadly falls in the fields of soil microbiology dairy, veterinary, fermentation technology, textile technology etc. Research in all the above fields is

presently undertaken at different agricultural and animal research institutes of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research, State research organisations and Agricultural and other universities. There are several all India Coordinated and other research projects undertaken by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research which *inter-alia* include research in microbiology. Under the 5th plan proposals of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research, intensification of research in agricultural microbiology has been envisaged, specially for genetic upgrading and screening of efficient organisms for nitrogen fixation in soil, phospho-bacterin and cellulose decomposing organisms

Machinery for distribution of Fertilizers to Farmers

2777. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO:

SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the machinery for the distribution/sale of fertilizers in various States;

(b) whether the Government is satisfied that the farmers get fertilizers at reasonable rates through this machinery;

(c) whether any complaints have been received about the inferior quality of fertilizers being sold to farmers in certain States; and

(d) if so, steps taken to ensure supply of genuine fertilizers to them?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) Fertilizers imported by the Central Fertilizer Pool are distributed by the State Governments through Governmental agencies, Cooperatives and other Institutional agencies. Indigenously produced fertilizers are distributed through both institutional and private channels.

(b) Government have already prescribed a number of regulatory measures to ensure availability of fertilizers at reasonable rates to the farmers. For the imported fertilizers, retail selling prices are fixed by the Union Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation. Maximum selling prices of three fertilizers viz. Urea, ammonium sulphate and calcium ammonium nitrate, imported as well as indigenously produced, are fixed by the Government under the Fertilizer Control Order. The price of Superphosphate is determined by the Fertilizer Association of India, in accordance with the formula approved by the Government. The prices of other indigenously produced fertilizers are fixed by the manufacturers, but the steady prices of similar fertilizers imported and sold by the Government influence these prices.

(c) and (d) There are no reports large scale sale of inferior quality of fertilizers to farmers in the States. However, a few cases of unscrupulous dealers taking advantage of the shortage of fertilizers and indulging in mal-practices have been reported by some of the States.

State Governments have been given adequate powers under the Fertilizer Control Order, 1957 and the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 to apprehend and prosecute the offenders indulging in adulteration or other malpractices. The Fertilizer Control Order has been declared as a 'Special Order' under the Essential Commodities Act enabling the State Governments to try the offenders summarily. Action under this measure is being taken by the State Governments.

Bill on Partial Prohibition

2778. SHRIMATI SAVITRI SHYAM: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to bring forward a legislation in the Budget session of 1975 or later on for total or partial 'Prohibition' in the country or in the Union Territories; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) and (b). Prohibition is a subject in the State List and States have exclusive powers to bring forward legislation in respect of prohibition.

2. As far as the Union Territories are concerned the following is the position;

(a) Goa, Daman and Diu, Pondicherry and Mizoram have their own legislatures and it is for them to bring forward legislation in respect of prohibition;

(b) There are no liquor shops in Arunachal Pradesh and Lakshadweep;

(c) In Chandigarh, Delhi, Andaman and Nicobar Islands and Dadra and Nagar Haveli there are partial restrictions on consumption of alcoholic beverages through the excise laws in force.

Agricultural Production during Fifth Plan

2779. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the physical targets worked out for agricultural production in the Fifth Plan;

(b) the broad outlines of projects which have been drawn to achieve the targets; and

(c) the measures thought of for strengthening implementation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) The physical targets worked out for agricultural production in the draft Fifth Five Year Plan are:

Crop	Unit	Peak targetted Production (1978-79)
Rice	Million tonnes	54·0
Wheat	,,	38·0
Maize	,,	8·0
Jowar	,,	11 0
Bajra	,,	8·0
Other cereals	,,	7 0
Pulses	,,	14 0
Total foodgrains	,,	140·0
Oilseeds	,,	12·5
Surgarcane	,,	170 0
Cotton	Million Bales	8 0
Jute & Mesta	,,	7·7

(b) The outlines of selected development programmes envisaged in the Draft Fifth Five Year Plan to achieve

the targets of agricultural production are given below:

Item	Unit	1973-74 (Estimated level)	1978-79 (Target)
1 *High Yielding Varieties Programme* (Million Hectares)			
(i) Paddy	,,	9·40	16·50
(ii) Wheat	,,	11·30	15·00
(iii) Maize	,,	0·65	1·00
(iv) Jowar	,,	1·10	2·50
(v) Bajra	,,	3·00	5·00
		25 45	40·00
2 Gross Cropped Area	,,	169·10	180·00
3 Irrigation :			
(i) Major & Medium irrigation utilisation level)	,,	19·40	24·80
(ii) Minor Irrigation	,,	23.50	29·50
4 Soil Conservation agricultural lands.	,,	16.60	25·00
5 Consumption of chemical fertilizers (NP & K)	(Million tonnes)	2 78	8·00
6 Consumption of pesticides	(Thousand tonnes)	36·00	74·00

(c) The measures envisaged for strengthening the implementation of agricultural programmes during the Fifth Five Year Plan include the strengthening of the agricultural set-up at the Centre, establishing a close and constant liaison between the Centre and the States, strengthening the State Departments at various levels including extension organizations, setting up of suitable coordination machinery at the district and block levels to liaise with the sister departments and local bodies for coordinated action in the field, creation of suitable organisations for ensuring coordinated working of area development programmes at all levels and of several disciplines like irrigation, agriculture, cooperation, soil conservation and institutions and organisations dealing with inputs like credit, fertilisers and pesticides etc., promotion of measures for ensuring functional collaboration between the State Governments of Agriculture and State Agricultural Universities, and organisation of suitable in-service training for increasing the skills of agricultural personnel at various levels.

Aid for Doles to Famine affected Tribals of Tripura

2780. SHRI DASARATHA DEB: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government propose to provide aid to the Government of Tripura for providing a monthly dole to each of the famine-affected tribals of Tripura immediately as they have been providing cash dole to the displaced persons from erstwhile East Pakistan; and

(b) if not, how was it that the Government, while providing a monthly cash dole to the Bangladesh/East Pakistan refugees, are denying similar aids to their own citizen who have been under starvation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha as soon as it is received.

रोजगार के लिए "क्रैश प्रोग्राम" पर व्यय

2781. **श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह :**
श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :
श्री ईश्वर चौधरी :
श्री फूल चन्द वर्मा :
श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :
श्री हेमेन्द्र सिंह बनेरा :

क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1973-74 के दौरान रोजगार के लिए, क्रैश प्रोग्राम" पर राज्यवार कितना व्यय किया गया है ;

(ख) इस कार्यक्रम का क्रियान्वित के पूर्व और बाद में विभिन्न राज्यों में बेरोजगारी की क्या स्थिति थी

(ग) क्या इस 'क्रैश प्रोग्राम' के लिए निर्धारित धन के दुरुपयोग के मामले सरकार के ध्यान में आए है, और

(घ) यदि हां तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णा साहिब पी शिन्दे) : (क) वर्ष 1973-74 में ग्राम रोजगार की त्वरित योजना पर किया गया राज्यवार व्यय बताने वाला विवरण सभा-पटल पर रखा जाता है ।

(ख) ग्राम रोजगार की त्वरित योजना अप्रैल, 1971 में तीन वर्षों की अवधि के लिए कार्यान्वयन हेतु आरम्भ की गई थी । विभिन्न राज्यों में बेरोजगारी की स्थिति का मूल्याकन न तो ग्राम रोजगार की त्वरित योजना को आरम्भ करने से पहले और न बाद में किया गया था । तथापि, बेरोजगारी सम्बन्धी समिति ने वर्ष 1971 के लिए बेरोजगार व्यक्तियों का अनुमान लगाया है । इस समिति के अनुसार वर्ष 1971 में बेरोजगार व्यक्तियों की सम्भावित संख्या 187 लाख हो सकती है, जिनमें 90 लाख वे है जो बेरोजगार है और 97 लाख वे हैं जो सप्ताह में 14 घटो से कम काम करते हैं और जिन्हें बेरोजगार ही समझा जा सकता है । इनमें 161 लाख व्यक्ति ग्रामीण इलाको के (16 लाख पुरुष और 85 लाख महिलाये) हैं और 26 लाख व्यक्ति शहरी इलाको के (16 लाख पुरुष और 10 लाख महिलाये) है । वर्ष 1974, जब ग्राम रोजगार की त्वरित योजना बन्द की गई है, के तुलनात्मक आकडे उपलब्ध नही है ।

(ग) और (घ) महालेखाकार, केन्द्रीय राजस्व ने ग्राम रोजगार की त्वरित योजना की समीक्षा की । यह समीक्षा विभिन्न राज्यों के महालेखाकारो की लेखा परीक्षा टोलियो द्वारा की गई विस्तृत लेखा परीक्षा पर आधारित थी । यह समीक्षा अब 1972-73 की सघ सरकार (सिविल) की पूरक लेखा परीक्षा रिपोर्ट में शामिल कर दी गई है । महालेखाकार केन्द्रीय राजस्व द्वारा समीक्षा में बताई गई कमियां अपनी-अपनी राज्यों/केन्द्रीय शासित क्षेत्रों की लेखा-परीक्षा रिपोर्ट में भी दी गई हैं । राज्यों ने अब सूचित किया है कि वे आडिट द्वारा बताई गई कमियो से अवगत है और उचित कार्यवाही कर रहे हैं ।

विवरण

क्रम सं०	राज्य/केन्द्र शासित क्षेत्र	(लाख रुपए में) वर्ष 1973-74 में ग्राम रोजगार के त्वरित कार्यक्रम पर किया गया व्यय
1.	आंध्र प्रदेश	324.84
2.	असम	90 00
3.	बिहार	427.08
4.	गुजरात	208.77
5.	हरियाणा	78 03
6.	हिमाचल प्रदेश	118.19
7.	जम्मू तथा काश्मीर	83.28
8.	केरल	157.82
9.	मध्य प्रदेश	515.36
10	महाराष्ट्र	273 53
11.	मणिपुर	24 29
12.	मेघालय	22.00
13.	कर्नाटक	199.05
14.	नागालैण्ड	27.23
15.	उड़ीसा	134.79
16.	पंजाब	123.13
17.	राजस्थान	230.87
18.	तमिलनाडु	249.52
19.	त्रिपुरा	21.77
20.	उत्तर प्रदेश	587 76
21.	पश्चिम बंगाल	246.71
	केन्द्र शासित क्षेत्र	
22.	अंडमान तथा निकोबार द्वीपसमूह	3.52
23.	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	20.43
24.	चण्डीगढ़	7.01
25	दादरा नागर हवेली	8.07
26.	दिल्ली	9.35
27.	गोआ, दमण तथा दीव	10.71
28.	लक्षद्वीप	4.53
29	मिजोरम	8.66
30.	पांडिचेरी	14.45
	अखिल भारत	4230.75

National Service Scheme

2782. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry of Finance had agreed to the launching of National Service Scheme under the Union Ministry of Education on the definite understanding that there will be net savings in respect of National Fitness Corps by way of closing down the Administrative Offices of the Fitness Corps;

(b) whether contrary to this specific understanding, the actual expenditure on National Fitness Corps has gone two-fold exclusive of National Service Scheme;

(c) if so, how this lapse took place resulting in additional burden on the Government exchequer when the employees of National Fitness Corps were not financially benefited even to the extent of a single paisa; and

(d) what action the Ministry of Finance propose to take in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) The National Service Scheme was launched during 1969-70 as a separate Scheme with specific funds for its operation. It was envisaged that such of the NFC personnel as fulfilled the requirements under NSS, would be taken in that Scheme as far as possible, and the vacancies thus created in National Fitness Corps Organisation would not be filled. Accordingly, majority of the posts in NSS have been filled by recruiting suitable NFC Personnel. The resultant vacancies in NFC have not been filled.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d). Do not arise.

Crisis in Fishing Industry

2783. SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Fishing industry which provide the maximum employment potential along with coastal strip are in the grip of a serious crisis owing to the meagre or no catches of fish this season;

(b) whether it has paved the way for unemployment and starvation for lakhs of people engaged in the industry; and

(c) if so, the steps Government have taken in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) to (c). The marine fish landings were below normal during the period September 1974 to January, 1975, especially along Kerala, Karnataka and Maharashtra coast. The State Governments have informed that they are keeping a watch on the situation.

Revision of Pay Scales of Demonstrators and Tutors of Universities/Colleges

2784. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the U.G.C. in its meeting held on 2nd/3rd June, 1974 has reviewed the report of the committee appointed by the Commission to consider the question of revision of scales of pay of Librarians and other staff in the Universities and colleges *vide* item No. 32 and has decided to recommend to the Government of India that the pay scale of Library Asstt./ College Librarians, Technical Assistant be revised from Rs. 250—15—400 to Rs. 550—25—750—30—900 and the Government have accepted the same for implementation; and

(b) whether Government propose to re-examine and review the case of Demonstrator/Tutors who were also in the scale of Rs. 250—15—400 and Rs. 300—400 and also on the basis of Memorandum placed by the All India Federation of University and College Teachers Organisation and Bihar State Demonstrators Association?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) The recommendations of the University Grants Commission with regard to revision of scales of pay of Librarian, Deputy Librarian, Assistant Librarian, Documentation Officers, Library Assistants (Professional Assistant/ Library Assistant/Technical Assistant) in the Universities and the Librarians in the Colleges, are under examination of the Government.

(b) Government of India has already approved the scale of pay of the existing Demonstrators on the recommendations of the University Grants Commission and after taking into consideration the Memoranda and representations received in this regard. The Government do not propose to review or re-examine this issue.

भारतीय खाद्य निगम के प्रबन्धकों तथा कर्मचारियों के बीच विवाद

2785. **श्री चन्द्रिका प्रसाद :** क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारतीय खाद्य निगम के प्रबंधकों तथा कर्मचारियो के बीच के विवाद को निपटाने के लिए न्यायाधीश श्री के० के० मित्रा को पंच बनाया गया था; और

(ख) यदि हा, तो उनके निर्णय के विरुद्ध उच्च न्यायालय मे जाने का क्या कारण है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णा साहिब पी० शिन्दे): (क) जी हां ।

(ख) विवाचक द्वारा दिया गया एवार्ड निर्धारित समय के अन्दर प्रकाशित नही हुआ था ।

Assistance to various Organisations to Celebrate International Women's Year

2786. **SHRI SAROJ MUKHERJEE:** Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry are assisting various organisations to celebrate the International Women's year in India in pursuance of a decision of the United Nations Organisation;

(b) if so, what are the women's organisations and associations in India that have been associated with such celebration in our country; and

(c) how much amount of money have been sanctioned from the Departments of Social Welfare and Culture for the purpose and details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) to (c). For the celebration of International Women's Year, a programme has been prepared by the National Committee for International Women's Year, set up at the instance of the Government of India, in collaboration with the organisations mentioned in the attached list. Within the limits of financial constraints, assistance will be provided to programmes identified by the National Committee.

STATEMENT

Organisations working in the field of Women's Welfare Associated for Programmes of International Women's Year, 1975

1. The Indian Committee for International Women's Year, which includes membership of the following 41 organisations:

(1) All India Women's Conference
(2) All India Women's Voluntary Service
(3) All India Trade Union Congress
(4) All India Students Federation
(5) All India Youth Federation
(6) All India Peace and Solidarity Organisation
(7) All India Kisan Sabha
(8) All India Council of Christian Women
(9) All India Indo-G D.R. Friendship Association
(10) Association of Medical Women in India
(11) Association of Social Health in India
(12) Bharatiya Grameen Mahila Sangh
(13) Bharat Scouts and Guides
(14) Bharatiya Khet Mazdoor Sangh

(15) Business and Professional Women's Association

(16) Prajapita Brahma Kumaris Ishwaraya Vishva Vidyalaya

(17) Central Social Welfare Board

(18) Committee for Change of Food Habits

(19) National Council of Catholic Women in India

(20) Home Science Association

(21) Indian National Trade Union Congress

(22) Indian Red Cross Society

(23) Indo-Soviet Society

(24) Indian Federation of United Nations Association

(25) Indian Federation of Indian Women Lawyers

(26) Indian Council of Child Welfare

(27) Kasturba Gandhi National Memorial Trust

(28) Mobile Creche of India

(29) National Federation of Indian Women

(30) National Family Planning Association of India

(31) National Council of Women

(32) Nari Niketan

(33) National Students Union of India

(34) Indian Federation of University Women's Association.

(35) Parent-Teachers Association

(36) Trained Nurses Association of India

(37) Women's Front (All India Congress Committee)

(38) War Widows Association

(39) Young Women's Christian Association

(40) Yuva Congress

(41) Zonta Club of New Delhi.

2. All India Women's Central Food Council.

3. Indian Council of Social Welfare, Bombay.

4. National Council of Women's Education.

5. The Eastern India Women's Association, Gauhati.

6. Guild of Service, Madras.

7. Harijan Sevak Sangh.

8. Women's Coordinating Council, Calcutta.

9. Citizen's Central Council, New Delhi.

10. Delhi University Women's Association.

Drainage Project for clearing of Flood in Orissa

2787. SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state whether drainage projects have been taken up now as approved by the Central Government in Bhograi, Jaleshwar and Basta area of North Orissa and also in Mayurbhanj for clearing floods of Budabalanga?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDER NATH SINGH): Schemes for protection against floods and drainage improvement in the lower reaches of Subarnarekha basin including Bhograi, Jaleshwar and Basta area in Orissa, based on the recommendations of the Subarnarekha Technical Committee, have not yet been finalised by the State Government. However, the State Government have taken up renovation of Bhandaria Khal Drainage channel estimated to cost Rs. 1.37 lakhs and is programmed to be completed by June, 1975. Scheme for renovation of Pamulareswar Nala estimated to cost Rs. 3.07 lakhs is ready and is to be taken up after acquisition of land.

The State Government have no proposal at present of any drainage scheme for Budabalanga river.

Repeal of Dramatic Performance Act, 1876

2788. SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a group of stage artistes has pleaded for the repeal of the Dramatic Performance Act of 1876; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof and Government's response thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) According to a report which appeared in the Hindustan Times dated 13-2-1975, a group of artists called the March Group, has appealed to all the M.P.s to get the repeal of the Dramatic Performance Act, 1876.

(b) The Dramatic Performances Act, 1876, was declared *ultra vires* or the Constitution by Allahabad High Court in 1956. "Dramatic Performances" is a State subject and it is for the State Governments to take action. So far as the Union Territory of Delhi, is concerned, the Madras Dramatic Performances Act, 1954, as extended to Delhi, is in force. A proposal to introduce legislation on dramatic performances in the Union Territory of Delhi is under the consideration of Government.

Irrigation Projects in Orissa

2789. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 267 on the 2nd December, 1974 and state:

(a) at what specific times of the Third and Fourth Plan, Salandi Major Irrigation Project and Anandpur Barrage Project, Orissa were taken up for execution and the specific items on which the expenditure was incurred for the projects upto-date;

(b) whether the site for the Barrage at Anandpur were finally agreed upon and an agreement signed between the concerned engineers of the State to this effect in the year 1973; and

(c) if so, whether the site of the Barrage was shown to the World Bank team who visited recently to see the progress of Salandi command areas of Balasore district of Orissa?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDER NATH SINGH): (a) Execution of the Salandi project started in the beginning of the Third Plan. The project is almost completed except for the installation of the crest gates. An expenditure of Rs. 14.42 crores is anticipated to be incurred on the project by 1974-75 against its estimated cost of Rs. 16 crores.

The Anandpur barrage project was approved in May, 1972. Only some preliminary works such as survey and investigation of barrage site, alignment of main canal and preparation of land schedule for main canal have been taken up pending final decision about the site of the barrage. The expenditure anticipated to be incurred by 1974-75 on these preliminary works is about Rs. 1.11 crores.

(b) It has been reported by the Government of Orissa that the concerned engineers of the State examined three sites viz. Sudsudia, Birgobindpur and Kumaria in November 1972 and suggested Sudsudia site. The Central Water and Power Commission recommended subsequently Birgobindpur site on technical considerations. The State Government set up a Committee of Engineers in November, 1974 for finalisation of site. Report of this Committee is at present under consideration of the State Government.

(c) World Bank Team visited Salandi ayacut and proposed Anandpur Barrage sites in November, 1974.

Research on New Raw Materials for Production of Pesticides

2790. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether most of the pesticides are petrochemical based and due to present prevailing energy crisis, some of the basic raw-materials are scarce all over the world;

(b) whether Government have made any research to find out an alternative raw-material for production of pesticides and if so, when and where;

(c) the amount spent on research efforts during the last two years; and

(d) the result of the efforts made so far in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha as soon as possible.

President's Assent to Land Ceiling Laws of States

2791. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4598 on the 16th December, 1974 regarding delay in President's assent to Land Ceiling Laws of States and State;

(a) whether the new Land Ceiling Legislations of Assam, Maharashtra, U.P. and Tamil Nadu have since been brought totally in line with the national guidelines;

(b) if so, facts thereabout;

(c) whether all the State Governments have been advised to statutorily provide for Kerala-type village level Advisory Committees and for imprisonment for these submitting false returns and violating any provision of ceiling laws; and

(d) if so, facts thereabout?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) and (b). Barring some minor exceptions, the provisions of the U.P. land ceiling law have been entirely in accord with the national guidelines after the recent amendments made to it. In the case of Assam and Maharashtra the process of enactment is still incomplete as stated in reply to unstarred question No. 4598 dated 16-12-74. There are still some deviations in the Tamil Nadu law from the national guidelines.

(c) and (d). The national guidelines on ceiling on agricultural holdings enjoined upon the States to set up non-official bodies at appropriate levels and place competent official organisations to administer the ceiling legislations. Noting the absence of strong peasants' organisations, the Government of India recommended to the State Governments that committees of beneficiaries be established at the village and block levels to advise the implementing authority on the implementation of all measures of land reform and provisions of supporting facilities to the beneficiaries of land reform.

Strike Resorted to in F.C.I. during last one Year

2792. SHRI SHANKAR DAYAL SINGH Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of times strike was resorted to in the Food Corporation of India during the last one year indicating the names of places where strike was resorted to and the reasons therefor; and

(b) the action taken by Government to end these strikes and to maintain discipline and order?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabhas.

(b) Strikes in the Food Corporation of India in connection with any industrial disputes have been banned under the Defence of India Rules for a further period of six months with effect from 4th January, 1975.

Results of Green Revolution

2793. SHRI B. V. NAIK: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE & IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any attempt is being made to quantify the result of the green revolution;

(b) if so, the results thereof in quantified terms; and

(c) if not, whether any attempt is to be made in that direction and if so, when?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE & IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) to (c), The term 'Green Revolution' is being generally used to denote the success achieved in the production of foodgrains after the adoption of the New Agricultural Strategy in 1966-67. The basic elements of this strategy include the cultivation of high yielding variaties of seeds, application of fertilisers, soil and water management, plant protection measures, etc, The high yielding variety seeds have shown good response to chemical fertilisers when used in conjunction with assured supplies of water and plant protection measures as and when necessary.

While it is difficult to isolate quantitatively the contribution of the new agricultural strategy to foodgrains production from that of the other factors such as weather and credit and fertiliser availability, and incidence of pests and diseases, it may be said that the adoption of the new strategy has yielded good results, particularly in respect of wheat. Before its adoption, the highest level of foodgrain production achieved was 89.4 million tonnes in 1964-65. After the adoption, the highest level came to 108.4 million tonnes in 1970-71. In the drought year of 1965-66, i.e. before the adoption of the new strategy, the foodgrain production dropped to as low a level as 72.3 million tonnes. In the comparable drought year of 1972-73 it was still 97.0 million tonnes. In the case of wheat, the output more than doubled from 11.4 million tonnes in 1966-67 to 26.4 million tonnes in 1971-72.

अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित जन-जातियों के लिये विश्वविद्यालयों, एवं विश्व शिक्षा संस्थानों तथा बंगलौर स्थित भारतीय विज्ञान संस्थान (इंडियन इस्टीट्यूट आफ साइन्स) में स्थानों का आरक्षण

2794. **श्री मूलचन्द डागा** : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या विश्वविद्यालयों, उच्च शिक्षा देने वाले संस्थाओं तथा बंगलौर स्थित भारतीय विज्ञान संस्थान (इण्डियन इंस्टीट्यूट आफ स ईन्स) में अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित जन जातियो के छात्रों के लिए 20 प्रतिशत स्थान आरिक्षत हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो कब से, और

(ग) गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान इस आरक्षण के आधार पर इन जातियों से सम्बन्धित कितने छात्रों को अवसर दिये गये हैं तथा उन स्थानों के नाम क्या हैं ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण तथा संस्कृति मंत्री (प्रो एस० नुरुल हसन): (क) और (ख). शिक्षा तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय ने वर्ष 1954 में सभी राज्य सरकारों और विश्वविद्यालयों से उच्च शिक्षा की संस्थाओं में दाखिले के लिए अनुसूचित जातियों के छात्रों के लिए 15 प्रतिशत और अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के छात्रों के लिए 5 प्रतिशत स्थान आरक्षित करने के लिये अनुरोध किया था। इस मामले पर समय समय पर विश्वविद्यालयों से बातचीत की गई है। भारतीय प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थानों और भारतीय विज्ञान संस्थान, बंगलौर से भी इस प्रकार के आरक्षण करने के लिए अनुरोध किया गया है।

(ग) पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान विभिन्न संस्थाओं में आरक्षण के आधार पर अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जनजाति से सम्बन्धित जिन छात्रों को अवसर प्रदान किये गये हैं उनकी संख्या उपलब्ध नहीं है। तथापि वर्ष 1968–69 के लिए शिक्षा के विभिन्न स्तरों पर अनुसूचित जाति तथा अनुसूचित जनजाति के छात्रों की संख्या से सम्बन्धित सूचना "अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों की शिक्षा की प्रगति" नामक प्रकाशन में दी गयी है, जिसकी प्रति संसद पुस्तकालय में उपलब्ध है।

Clash between Students and University Management

2795. SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) in which centrally sponsored universities has there been a clash between the students and the university management during 1973 and 1974;

(b) what were the causes in each case; and

(c) what is the present position of the relations between the two?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) to (c). There are no centrally sponsored universities. In respect of central universities information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Failure of Crash Programme for wheat Production in Punjab

2796. SHRI B. S. BHAURA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether four crash programmes were launched in Punjab in September, 1972 for raising wheat production by two lakh tonnes;

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof;

(c) whether all these four crash programmes have failed to yield dividends; and

(d) if so, the facts thereof and whether Government have conducted any investigation to detect the reasons for the failure, if so, the findings thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) to (b). Under the Emergency Agricultural Production Programme, 1972-73, undertaken to meet the situation created by drought during the kharif season of that year, the Government of Punjab executed the following four schemes of minor irrigation with a view to increasing the production of foodgrains during the 1972-73 rabi/sumer season:

(i) Energisation of 15,000 tubewells.

(ii) Installation of 100 deep tubewells.

(iii) Purchase of 15,000 diesel pumps for electrified tubewells as a standby arrangement.

(iv) Installation of 10,000 shallow tubewells in the border areas of Ferozepur, Amritsar and Gurdaspur districts with the financial assistance of 50 per cent loan and 50 per cent subsidy.

Implementation of these scheme was generally satisfactory and the targets years, by the large, achieved.

Originally, the Government of Punjab had envisaged a target of 8 lakh tonnes of additional production of wheat under the Emergency Agricultural Production Programme, but as the constraints of fertiliser and power became more and more severe in course of time, the estimates of likely production were scaled down and the State Government expected an increase of only 2 lakh tonnes during 1972-73 over the previous year's production. Even this expectation did not materialise and the actual production of wheat in Punjab during 1972-73 was lower by 2.5 lakh tonnes than in the previous year, due mainly to inadequate power availability for irrigation and widespread rust attach. This decline in production was in spite of the fact that the total area under wheat as well as the area under high-yielding varieties marked an increase during 1972-73 over the previous year.

Setting up of University at Rohtak

2797. SHRI RAM PRAKASH: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether University Grants Commission have reconsidered the setting up of a University at Rohtak in Haryana; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The University Grants Commission has, however, not approved the proposal.

Demonstration in Raipur for withdrawal of Levy Orders on Paddy

2798. SHRI VIJAYAPAL SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Minister of State for Planning was obstructed by some demonstrators in Raipur, demanding withdrawal of the orders of paddy levy on producers; and

(b) if so, the Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) Yes Sir

(b) The levy on producers is imposed by the State Governments with the concurrence of the Government of India It would be essentially for the State Government to decide whether any change in the quantum of paddy levy being imposed in the State is called for

Reorganisation of Housing Programme in Rural Areas

2799. SHRI M. V. KRISHNAPPA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under Government's consideration to reorganise the housing programme in the rural areas;

(b) if so, the main features thereof; and

(c) the time by which the reorganised housing programme will be implemented in the rural areas of the country?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Percentage of Tractors in Use

2800. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total number of tractors, imported and indigenous, in India today;

(b) what percentage is in operational use and what percentage is in a state of disrepair;

(c) whether it is a fact that lack of parts and spares are responsible for the large number of tractors in a state of disrepair; and

(d) if so, the steps that the Government propose to take in order to fabricate the necessary parts in India or to import the more essential ones on a short term basis till indigenous substitutes are fabricated in sufficient quantities?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) The National Council of Applied Economic Research, who conducted a detailed and systematic market survey to assess the likely demand for tractors during the Fifth Plan period, have estimated the total population of tractors during 1971-72 at 185,738. Information regarding the number of tractors used for agricultural use is also collected as a part of Live-stock Census. The last census was conducted in 1972 and according to this Census report, the number of tractors in the country in April, 1972, is estimated at 170,000 (Provisional). This figure, however, does not include the number of tractors in Himachal Pradesh, J & K, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Manipur, Tripura, Pondicherry and Union Territories except Delhi.

(b) Necessary information is being collected and would be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(c) and (d). According to the information available, there is no general shortage of spare parts in the country although some tractors are reported to be lying idle in two or three States. However, with a view to ensure adequate supply of spare parts for imported tractors, spare parts to the extent of 10 per cent to 15 per cent have been imported along with the tractors. Besides, import of spare parts has also been allowed to the State Agro-Industries Corporations for distribution to farmers in their respective States. According to a recent review made in regard to spare parts it has been revealed that spare parts worth Rs 588,00,000 (Approximately) have been distributed to the farmers by the various State Agro-Industries Corporations during the year 1971-72 to 1973-74. Government have also granted import licences worth several lakhs of rupees for import of spare parts to meet the requirements of farmers in the country.

All Agro-Industries Corporations have also been advised to obtain spare parts of all tractors which are in operation in their respective States so that difficulty may not be experienced by the farmers in meeting their requirements of spare parts. Apart from import and distribution of spare parts by the Agro-Industries Corporations, import of spare parts to a limited extent is also allowed to individual farmers under the Actual Users' Licence.

As regards indigenous tractors, necessary import assistance is being given to the tractor manufacturers to carry out the after-sale service by way of permitting the import of spare parts. Indigenous capacity in respect of certain selected ancillary items is not adequate to meet the requirement

of the tractor manufacturers for which steps have already been taken by Government to create necessary capacity in such cases.

Soil Survey Institute at Nagpur

2801. SHRI VASANT SATHE:
SHRI DHAMANKAR:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state.

(a) whether there is a proposal to establish a Soil Survey Institute at a centrally located place like Nagpur; and

(b) if so, facts of the proposal and decision taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir the existing all India Soil and Land Use Survey Organisation has been proposed to be strengthened and reorganised into a Directorate of All India Soil and Land Use Survey under the fifth plan proposals with an outlay of Rs 3.75 crores The Directorate is proposed to be located at Nagpur.

The main objectives of the Directorate include, quantitative and qualitative assessment of soil and land resources as well as preparation of soil maps for scientific planning of land utilization. It will conduct reconnaissance soil survey independently and detailed soil survey in collaboration with State Soil survey organisations with a view to prepare soil survey maps in suitable scalesand reports for land users. Aerial photographs satellite photographs and other remote sensing devices will be used in collaboration with the Space Applications Research Centre to facilitate scientific soil survey work. Research will be intensified to develop better understanding of soil genesis, so as to refine the criteria for characterisation, classification, correlation and interpretation of soils for rational land utilization. When the Fifth plan proposals are implemented, there will be six regional soil correlation centres functioning in different regions of the country, each with 20 field parties to achieve the objectives.

Demand for Teaching Universities in Karnataka State

2802. SHRI P. R. SHENOY: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a demand for starting new teaching universities for some of the colleges which are now affiliated to distant universities in Karnataka State has been made to the Central Government; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof and the reaction of Government?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF S NURUL HASAN) (a) and (b) The University Grants Commission has not received any proposal from the Government of Karnataka regarding establishment of new teaching universities in Karnataka.

Development of Infra-Structural in Coastal Fishing Villages under Central Scheme

2803 SHRI C. H MOHAMMED KOYA Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state·

(a) whether a scheme for development of infra-structure in coastal fishing villages has been included as a Centrally sponsored scheme under the Ministry of Agriculture;

(b) the number of road works proposed to be undertaken in the coastal fishing villages of Kerala; and

(c) the total amount released to the Government of Kerala under this scheme?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government of Kerala has proposed 55 new coastal roads in addition to completing another 55 coastal roads under construction.

(c) There is a Centrally sponsored scheme for *infra-structure* facilities in coastal fishing villages which provides for construction of roads and wells in the villages. It is now proposed to develop under this scheme big fishing villages in coastal States in an integrated manner by providing for increased production, roads, processing plants and effective marketing. The matter is being examined in consultation with State Governments.

Starvation in Sunderbans, West Bengal

2804. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) whether the "Project Tiger" consensus says that there are about 40 Royal Bengal Tigers left in the Sunderbans and every effort is being made that this number should not decrease;

(b) whether, while going into the interior of Sunderbans, one passes through villages where children are dying of malnutrition, making *totis* and broth out of dried grass seeds; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken by the Grand Sunderban Development Board to save the starving thousands who share the space with the two scores tigers?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Sabha, as soon as it is received.

Poor performance by Indian Table Tennis Players at Calcutta

2805 SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian players of Table Tennis have shown a poor performance at the International games held at Calcutta;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and whether an enquiry Committee has been set up by the Government to find out causes of poor show of Indian players at international level; and

(c) the time by which the report of the Committee is expected?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) to (c). Both Indian Men's and Women's teams finished 15th in the 33rd Table Tennis Championships held at Calcutta during February, 1975. They thus retained their position in Group-I consisting of 16 top Table Tennis Associations all over the World. Considering the prevailing high standards of table tennis at International level, the performance of both men's and women's teams by being placed 15th amongst 62 countries that participated in the Championships, is not unsatisfactory, although Government would have wished that the Indian teams had done better.

Land Grabbing in States

2806. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE & IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) whether cases of land grabbing in the country are on increase; and

(b) if so, cases of land grabbing in various States with particular reference to Rajasthan during the last two

years, and the action taken against the persons responsible for such land grabbing?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE & IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) and (b) The information is being collected from the States and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha, when received

Procurement prices of Paddy in different States

2807 SHRI SAMAR GUHA. Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE & IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) the procurement prices fixed for paddy in West Bengal and other rice producing States;

(b) the basis of fixing the minimum cost of production of paddy in different States;

(c) whether in West Bengal procurement price for paddy has been fixed as Rs. 74 per quintal;

(d) whether actual cost of production per quintal of Aman paddy is about Rs. 100 and for Bodo paddy Rs. 120;

(e) whether the State Government have permitted rice millers to purchase rice from the open market at a price of Rs. 120 per quintal of paddy; and

(f) if so, whether the Government will also purchase paddy from open market instead of depriving the small and middle cultivators of their only legitimate source of earning?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE & IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) (a) The procurement price for paddy (coarse variety) has been fixed at Rs. 74/- per quintal uniformly for all States, for the khariif marketing season 1974-75.

(b) No attempt is made to fix the minimum cost of production of Paddy in different States.

(c) Yes, Sir, for the Aman Common variety which is a coarse variety.

(d) Estimates of cost of production of Aman and Boro Paddy are not available separately.

(e) and (f) In West Bengal, a graded levy has been imposed on producers of Paddy, After fulfilling the levy obligation, the producers are free to sell their levy-free Paddy in the open market and the millers are free to purchase it at the market price. In imposing levy on paddy producers, due care has been taken to safeguard the interests of the farmers with small holdings.

कोसी परियोजना के अंतर्गत नहर का निर्माण

2808. **श्री ज्ञानेश्वर प्रसाद यादव :** क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बिहार राज्य मे कोसी परियोजना के अंतर्गत नहर के निर्माण पर अब तक कितना धन व्यय किया गया है और इस परियोजना मे केन्द्र सरकार का क्या हिस्सा है;

(ख) क्या कोसी नहर मार्ग मे रेत जम जाने के कारण यह परियोजना बेकार सिद्ध हो रही है, और

(ग) यदि हां, तो सरकार की उस पर क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री श्री केदार नाथ सिंह (क) कोसी परियोजना की पूर्वी कोसी नहर प्रणाली के निर्माण पर दिसम्बर, 1974 के अन्त तक

लगभग 66.96 करोड़ रुपये व्यय किये गये थे। इनमें केन्द्रीय सरकार का कोई हिस्सा नहीं है।

(ख) और (ग). कोसी जल में अधिक गाद होने के कारण पूर्वी कोसी नहर प्रणाली में कुछ कठिनाइयां अनुभव की जा रही हैं परन्तु इनसे नहर प्रणाली सिंचाई उद्देश्यों के लिए बेकार नहीं हुई है।

इस समस्या पर काबू पाने के लिये बिहार सरकार ने बहुत से उपाय किये हैं।

सुधारकारी उपाय किये जाने के परिणामस्वरूप नहर में पिछले वर्षों में गाद जमाव कम हो गया है।

Ban on Forward Trade in Oils Seeds

2809. SHRI SHARAD YADAV: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have imposed/continued ban on forward trading in oil seeds; and

(b) if so, its likely impact on the prices of oil seeds and oil in the year 1975?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) Yes, Sir. The Government have imposed/continued ban on forward trading in various oilseeds from time to time.

(b) Prices of oilseeds and oils are generally governed by overall supply and demand factors. The ban on forward trading in oilseeds and oils is intended to curb the rise in prices which can otherwise occur due to unhealthy speculation if forward trading is allowed to continue under conditions of overall shortages in relation to widening demand. Oilseeds and oils prices are at present generally lower than last year due, *inter alia*, to prospects of good rabi oilseed crops

Police Assistance for Resuming Academic Activities in Shyamlal College, Delhi

2810. SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether police assistance was sought for resuming academic activities in the Shyamlal College; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and what measures have been taken to rectify the situation?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) and (b). According to the information furnished by the University of Delhi, the College was closed on account of disturbances by a group of students and outsiders for a few days in January 1975, and again from February 11 to February 14 and on February 17 and 18, 1975. Three students were suspended on February 14, 1975 and their entry into the College was banned by the Principal till further orders. Since it was apprehended that acts of violence may take place again on the re-opening of the College, police protection was sought by the College and provided from February 19, 1975 onwards.

Resentment on more Milk Centres of National Dairy Development Corporation

2811. SHRI SUKDEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether setting up more centres for supply of milk by the National Dairy Development Corporation is being resented to by the Delhi Milk Scheme; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

विश्व हिन्दी सम्मेलन

2812. **श्री अनेश्वर मिश्र** : क्या **शिक्षा, सामाज कल्याण और संस्कृति** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को हाल ही में भारत में हुए विश्व हिन्दी सम्मेलन में पारित प्रस्ताव की जानकारी है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तन्सम्बन्धी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं;

(ग) क्या सरकार को इस बात की भी जानकारी है कि उक्त सम्मेलन में भाग लेने वाले कुछ हिन्दी प्रेमी विदेशी लोगो ने इस आशय के विचार व्यक्त किये थे कि जब तक हिन्दी स्वराज्य में प्रतिष्ठित नही होती है तब तक इसे विदेशों में मान्यता देना निरर्थक है; और

(घ) उक्त प्रस्ताव के बारे मे सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

शिक्षा और सामज कल्याण मंत्रालय तथा संस्कृति विभाग में उपमंत्री (श्री डी० पी० यादव) (क) से (घ). हिन्दी को संयुक्त राष्ट्र की अधिकारिक भाषाओ में से एक भाषा के रूप में स्वीकृत करने के संबंध में सम्मेलन द्वारा ज़नमत से एक प्रस्ताव पारित किया गया था। सरकार इस बात का स्वागत करती है। राष्ट्रभाषा प्रचार समिति, वर्धा ने, जिसने इस सम्मेलन का आयोजन किया था, विदेशों से भाग लेने वाले प्रतिनिधियों द्वारा तथाकथित रूप से व्यक्त किये गये विचारों को सरकार के पास नहीं भेजा है। तथापि, हिन्दी पहले से ही भारत संघ की राजभाषा है और संविधान के अनुच्छेद 351 के अन्तर्गत अपने विशेष दायित्व को ध्यान में रखते हुए, देश की सम्पर्क भाषा के रूप में हिन्दी के प्रसार एवं विकास के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार के विशेष प्रयास जारी हैं।

मध्य प्रदेश में मस्तूरी विकास खण्ड में भुखमरी की दशा

2813. **श्री फूलचन्द वर्मा** : क्या **कृषि और सिंचाई** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान 6 अक्तूबर, 1974 के इन्दौर से प्रकाशित होने वाले एक दैनिक समाचार पत्र में प्रकाशित इस आशय के समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है कि मध्य प्रदेश में बिलासपुर के मस्तूरी विकास खण्ड के मुलाटर गाव में एक पति-पत्नी की भूख से मृत्यु हो गई है;

(ख) क्या गांव की पंचायत के 6 पंचों ने कहा है कि वहां पर सैकड़ो लोगों की हालत नाजुक है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की गयी है तथा भूखमरी से निपटने हेतु क्या उपाय करने का विचार है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मन्त्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री प्रभुदास पटेल): (क) से (ग) जानकारी एकत्रित की जा रही है और प्राप्त होते ही सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

Agreement with Bulgaria on Equivalence of Education Degrees

2814. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA:
SHRI ANANDI CHARAN DAS:
SHRI SRIKISHAN MODI:
SHRI P. GANGADEB:
SHRI D. D. DESAI:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India and Bulgaria signed any agreement on the 15th January, 1975 on equivalence of Education degrees; and

(b) if so, the broad features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE & IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) A protocol between India and Bulgaria was signed on 15th January, 1975 on equivalence of Educational degrees.

(b) A statement is attached.

Statement

According to the protocol, the Government of India and the People's Republic of Bulgaria have agreed to recognise the educational qualifications on reciprocal basis as shown below for the purposes of study, training or teaching or for any employment in educational and scientific institutions and research and other establishments in the two countries:—

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF BULGARIA	REPUBLIC OF INDIA
(a) *Certificate on completion of Secondary Education*:	
(i) Certificate of completed Secondary Education in Bulgaria.	Higher Secondary/Pre-University Certificate in India.
(b) *Degrees in Humanities, Natural/Social Science* :	
(i) Diploma in completed Higher Education awarded by Universities/Higher Educational Institutions in Bulgaria.	Master's Degree of the Universities and other educational institutions in India in the appropriate subject.
(ii) The Scientific Degree "Candidate of Science" awaded by Universities/Higher Educational Institutions in Bulgaria.	Ph. D. degree of the Universities and other educational institutions in India in the appropriate subject.
(iii) The Scientific Degree "Doctor of Sciences" awarded by Universities/Higher Educational Institutions in Bulgaria.	"Doctor of Science" awarded by the Universities and other educational institutions in India in the appropriate subject.
(c) *Degrees in Engineering and Technology/ Agriculture/Veterinary Science/Agricultual Engineering* :	
(i) The Scientific Degree "Candidate of Science" awarded by Universities/Higher Educational Institutions in Bulgaria.	Ph. D. Degree of the Universities and other educational institutions in India in the appropriate field of study.
(ii) The Scientific Degree "Doctor of Sciences" awarded by Universities/Higher Educational Institutions in Bulgaria.	"Doctor of Science" Degree of the Universities and other educational institutions in India in the appropriate field of study.

Supply of Water for Irrigation from Chambal Canal

2815 SHRI HUKAM CHAND KACHWAI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state.

(a) whether the farmers of Morena district of Madhya Pradesh do not get timely and adequate supply of water for irrigation from the Chambal canal, and

(b) if so, the steps being taken by Government for solving their problems?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH) (a) No complaint about the inadequate and untimely supply of waters for irrigation to Morena district of Madhya Pradesh from the Chambal Canal has so far been received by the Government of India

(b) Does not arise

Raise in price of Vanaspati by Hindustan Lever

2816. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state.

(a) whether immediately after Government's announcement of lifting of price control in the second week of January, 1975, M/s Hindustan Lever, the principal vanaspati producer in the country, announced a steep price hike for its vanaspati products,

(b) if so, what are the facts thereof;

(c) on how many occasions, during the last 2 years prices of vanaspati products were allowed to be enhanced;

(d) the extent of and reasons for enhancement on each occasion;

(e) what are the arguments of the company in favour of the recent price hike; and

(f) whether the Government agree with the arguments put forward by the Company?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNA SAHEB P SHINDE) (a) and (b) Hindustan Lever Ltd maintained their prices of vanaspati unchanged for about a week after removal of statutory control on the 5th January, 1975 Thereafter, increases averaging 64 paise per kg (with zonal variations) were effected on the 13th January, 1975 and reductions averaging 35 paise per kg. on the 24th February, 1975. Many other factories have also been effecting increases and reductions more or less of the same order.

(c) The prices were raised on five occasions but also reduced on two occasions

(d) The extent of increase/reduc tion allowed is shown below:—

(Paise per kg.)

	North Zone	South Zone	East Zone	West Zone
2-1-1973 . . .	(+) 40	(+) 40	(+) 40	(+) 40
1-6-1973 . . .	(+) 75	(+) 75	(+) 75	(+) 75
16-7-1973 . . .	(+) 75	(+) 75	(+) 75	(+) 75
16-11-1973 . . .	(—) 20	(—) 20	(—) 20	(—) 20
1-12-1973 . . .	(—) 20	(—) 20	(—) 20	(—) 20

	North Zone	South Zone	East Zone	West Zone (other than Gujarat)	West Zone (Gujarat)
1-2-1974	(+) 55	(+) 60	(+) 56	(+) 60	(+) 54
15-6-1974	(+) 185	(+) 195	(+) 220	(+) 195	(+) 180

The increases/reductions were necessitated mainly by the upward/downward fluctuations in the prices of raw oils used by the industry and only to such extent as could not be avoided through adjustments in the level of usage of imported oils, which too was eventually discontinued in June, 1974.

(e) The firm has attributed the increase in prices effected by it on the 13th January, 1975 to the substantial increases in (i) packing costs, (ii) cost of chemicals and (iii) cost of electricity, coal and furnace oil, since the price structure of the industry was last enquired into by the Tariff Commission.

(f) The vanaspati industry had, for some time before decontrol, been representing against the inadequacy of the notified prices, and a few factories had even challenged these prices in court. In view of this, some increase in prices following decontrol was only to be expected.

Estimated cost of Irrigation Project under Construction

2817. SHRI K. L. RAO: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) what are the major irrigation projects costing more than Rs. 50 crores each which are under construction and which could be expedited to develop full potential in the next three years;

(b) what the irrigation potential of the above projects is and how much has been achieved so far; and

(c) what is the amount of money that has already been spent and how much money has yet to be spent?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH): (a) to (c). A statement giving the requisite information is attached.

Statement

Details of continuing major irrigation projects costing more than Rs. 50 crores which are capable of being completed to develop full potential during the next three years.

(Rs. crores/000 ha.)

Sl. No.	Name of Project	Latest estimated cost	Expenditure to end of IV Plan	Spill-over cost	Ultimate irrigation potential	Pontential to end of IV Plan	Spill-over Potential
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Ukai . .	120·00	93·25	26·75	158·00	24·00	134·00
2.	Ghataprabha St.II .	61·33	38·87	22·46	47·00	22·00	25·00
3.	Ramganga . .	98·79	92·61	6·18	575·00	170·00	405·00
4.	Kangsabati . .	60·00	45·21	14·79	402·00	190·00	212·00

Unloading of Railway Wagons Carrying Foodgrains

2818. SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI:
SHRI P. GANGADEB:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether employees of Food Corporation of India had gone on indefinite strike recently; and

(b) if so, whether 3500 railway wagons carrying foodgrains are awaiting unloading at the Railway stations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) The departmentalised workers at the food storage depots in Assam, Bihar, Orissa, West Bengal and Delhi have been on illegal strike since 27th January, 1975.

(b) No, Sir. There is no abnormal hold up of wagons carrying foodgrains at present.

Starvation in Barpeta, Assam

2819. SHRI NOORUL HUDA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry's attention has been drawn to press reports to the effect that one thousand persons died of starvation in Baghbor-Mandia areas of Barpeta sub-division, Kamrup district, Assam and more are likely to die in the near future; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to rush food and other essentials to the areas?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha, as soon as it is received.

Grants to Orissa for Propagation of Hindi

2820. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of grants given to Orissa for propagation of Hindi in 1973-74, 1974-75 and 1975-76 respectively; and

(b) what was the work done by these grants and to whom these grants were given?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) and (b). A statement is attached.

STATEMENT

Grants to Orissa for Propagation of Hindi

S. No.	Scheme under which grant given	Year	Amount of grant	To whom given	Work done
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Appointment of Hindi Teachers in non-Hindi Speaking States.	1973-74	Rs. 21,00,000·00	Government of Orissa.	Annual Maintenance of Hindi teachers appointed since 1966-67 up to the end of the Fourth Plan.
		1974-75	Rs. 12,00,000·00	Do.	Appointment of fresh teachers.
2.	Establishment of Hindi Teachers Training Colleges in Non-Hindi Speaking States.	1973-74	Rs. 1,50,000·00	Do.	Annual Maintenance of two Training Colleges functioning in Orissa.
		1974-75	—		No request has been received for grant from the Govt. of Orissa.
3.	Scholarships	1973-74	Rs. 42,775·00	Scholars	Study of Hindi at post-Martic stage.
		1974-75	Rs. 55,400·00 (up to Feb. 1975)	Do.	
4.	Assistance to Voluntary Hindi Organisations .	1973-74	Rs. 34,425·00	Utkal Prantiya Rashtrabhasha Sabha, Cuttack, and Orissa	For running Hindi teaching Centres, Hindi typewriting classes and for conducting refresher courses and training camps for Hindi Teachers Pracharaks.
		1974-75	Rs. 34,425·00	Rashtrabhasha Parishad, Jagannath Dham, Puri.	

Grants for 1975-76 will be given during the next financial year.

Starvation in Maharashtra

2821 PROF MADHU DANDAVATE Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) whether five persons died of starvation in Bhandara and Chandrapur districts of Maharashtra recently,

(b) whether thousands of other people in the same districts are on the verge of starvation, and

(c) if so, the steps being taken to save them from starvation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL) (a) The State Government have reported that no person died due to starvation in Bhandara and Chanderpur districts in Maharashtra

(b) No Sir

(c) Does not arise

Rationed Articles demanded and supplied to West Bengal

2822 DR RANEN SEN
SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the badly collapsed rationing in West Bengal,

(b) whether the Union Government has been taking a stiff attitude in supplying the rationed articles to the State, and

(c) if so, the quantum of the rationed articles demanded and received by the State Government during the last six months?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) (a) to (c) Keeping in view the overall availability of foodgrains in the Central pool, the relative needs of other deficit States, market availability and other relevant factors, maximum possible supplies of foodgrains have been made to the West Bengal Government from month to month to meet the reasonable requirements of the public distribution system The State Government have reported that, although the rationing system in Greater Calcutta had come under considerable strain due to strike by the F C I departmentalised labour, the situation has now improved as considerable supplies of rationed commodities have been rushed to all shops During the last six months (September, 1974—February, 1975), West Bengal Government demanded 2 1 lakh tonnes rice and 7 4 lakh tonnes wheat against which they were supplied 1 25 lakh tonnes rice and 6 5 lakh tonnes wheat (supply figures for February being tentative)

Extension of Area under Drought Prone Area Programme

2823 SHRI ANNASAHAEB GOT KHINDE Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 7683 on the 22nd April, 1974 regarding outlay on drought prone area programme for Fifth Plan and state

(a) the dates on which 54 districts were identified as chronically drought affected separately,

(b) the dates on which the contiguous areas in another 18 districts have been identified as chronically drought affected, separately, district-wise and area-wise;

(c) whether there is a long standing demand to extend the coverage of the said programme to similar additional areas in Maharashtra, and

(d) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) The 56 districts (54) units under the programme were identified during the period April 1970 to October 1970.

(b) Most contiguous areas were identified along with the main districts during the period April 1970 to October 1970 except two in Andhra Pradesh, two in Haryana, two in Madhya Pradesh and three in Rajasthan, which were identified in May 1972.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir. The State Government had proposed extension of the coverage under the drought prone areas programme but it has not been possible to accept the same due to constraints in resources.

Ban on Sale of Land by Tribals to Non-Tribals

2824. SHRI BANAMALI BABU: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to ban the sale and transfer of land by the tribals to non-tribals and propose to bring a measure to enforce it on all India basis;

(b) whether it is also proposed to inquire into the *benami* transactions involving the sale and transfer of land thus depriving the tribals from their sole means of livelihood and take suitable action against the guilty; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATIL): (a) to (c). In tribal areas declared so in various parts of the country, legal restrictions already exist against sale and other forms of transfer of land held by tribals to non-tribals. There are also provisions for administrative apparatus to enforce these laws. Steps are taken by the State Governments from time to time to enquire into cases of illegal alienation of land by tribals and restore such land to tribals.

Development of Bakery Industry

2825. SHRI DHAMANKAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any perspective plans have been drawn up for the development of the Bakery Industry in India, which has high employment potential;

(b) whether bakery research stations are proposed to be set up to help the Industry in solving its technical problems relating to more scientific utilisation of wheat, various indigenous raw materials for baking, nutrition etc., and

(c) what is the estimated demand of bread by the end of Fifth Plan as compared to the present position and whether it is expected to be fully met?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) The Bakery Industry is not a scheduled industry, and as such no specific targets of production have been fixed for the industry.

(b) Research work in the field of Bakery technology is already being carried out in the existing institutions like Central Food Technological Research Institute, etc., in the country. Modern Bakeries (India) Ltd., a Public Sector Undertaking who have set up bread manufacturing units are proposing to set up a research and development wing under the company.

(c) Precise information in regard to demand of bread in the country is not available. The estimated production of bread in the organised sector is about 80,000 metric tonnes per year. The estimated production by the end of the Fifth Plan is expected to be about 4 lakh metric tonnes per year.

Development of Irrigation Facilities in Kerala

2826. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the scheme submitted by Kerala Government for developing irrigation facilities in that State during the ensuing year 1975-76;

(b) the cost thereof and the Central assistance sought for the same; and

(c) whether the same have been approved by Government, if so, with what modifications, if any?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH): (a) to (c). The Government of Kerala in their proposals for 1975-76 envisaged an outlay of Rs. 9.00 crores to create an irrigation potential of 24,000 hectares. The Working Group of the Planning Commission have, however, recommended an outlay of Rs. 13.80 crores.

Irrigation is a State subject and funds for the execution of irrigation projects are provided by the State Governments within the framework of their overall developmental Plans. Central assistance to State Plans is given in the form of block loans and grants which is not related to any individual sector of development or project.

The Annual Plan of Kerala for 1975-76 has not, however, yet been finalised.

Development of River Port, Raichowk of West Bengal

2827. SHRI KUMAR MAJHI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken up any scheme to develop the river port Raichowk of West Bengal;

(b) if so, the outlines thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) The Government of India have sanctioned in November, 1973 a sum of Rs. 241.50 lakhs for construction of a deep sea fishing harbour at Raichowk. In addition, a sum of Rs 20 86 lakhs was sanctioned as a special case, to meet the cost of ice plant, cold storage, freezing plant and fish meal plant at Raichowk fishing harbour.

(b) The project envisages construction of a jetty, slipway, mooring, feeder road, ice plant, cold storage, freezing plant, fish meal plant and will enable operation of 15 trawlers from the Port.

प्रति व्यक्ति खाद्यान्न की उपलब्धता तथा श्रमिकों के लिए आवश्यक मात्रा

2828. श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :
श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :
श्री आर० पी० बड़े :
श्री हेमेन्द्र सिंह बनैरा :

क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान, प्रतिवर्ष, राज्यवार, खाद्यान्न की प्रति व्यक्ति न्यूनतम उपलब्धता कितनी रही है; और

(ख) कठोर श्रम करने वाले निर्धन श्रमिकों को औसतन कितनी मात्रा में खाद्यान्न की आवश्यकता होती है तथा उनको आसानी से खाद्यान्न उपलब्ध करने के लिए क्या व्यवस्था की जा रही है?

कृषि और सिंचाई मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री अण्णासाहिब पी० शिन्दे) : (क) 1972 और 1973 के दौरान मानव उपभोग के लिए खाद्यान्नों की प्रति व्यक्ति

उपलब्धता क्रमशः 171.1 कि० और 155.0 कि० प्रति वर्ष थी। आयातों और स्टाक में हुए परिवर्तन सम्बन्धी आंकड़े उपलब्ध न होने के कारण, 1974 के लिए प्रति व्यक्ति उपलब्धता के पक्के आंकड़े बताना सम्भव नहीं है। तथापि, 1973–74 में खाद्यान्नों के उत्पादन में हुई वृद्धि को ध्यान में रखते हुए, आशा है कि 1973 की अपेक्षा 1974 में प्रति व्यक्ति उपलब्धता अधिक होगी।

(ख) पोषाहार विशेषज्ञ ग्रुप की सिफ़ारिश के अनुसार सख्त शारीरिक श्रम में लगाये गये मजदूरों को प्रत्येक व्यस्क पुरुष के लिए दालें सहित 730 ग्राम खाद्यान्न और प्रत्येक व्यस्क स्त्री के लिए 545 ग्राम खाद्यान्न प्रति दिन के हिसाब से भोजन देना आवश्यक है।

राज्य के अन्दर खाद्यान्नों का वितरण करना राज्य सरकार की जिम्मेदारी है। केन्द्रीय पूल में खाद्यान्नों की समूची उपलब्धता, राज्यों की सापेक्ष आवश्यकताओं, बाजार में उपलब्धता और अन्य संगत बातों को ध्यान में रखकर, राज्यों को यथा सम्भव अधिकतम मात्रा में खाद्यान्नों के आवटन किये जा रहे हैं ताकि वे सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली की उपयुक्त आवश्यकताओं को पूरा कर सकें, यह राज्य सरकारों पर छोड़ दिया जाता है कि वे केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा आवंटित किये गये तथा स्थानीय रूप से अधिप्राप्त किये गये खाद्यान्नों का स्थानीय परिस्थितियों और आवश्यकताओं को ध्यान में रखकर बिलकुल समान आधार पर वितरण करें।

देश की जनसंख्या में बिना मकान वाले व्यक्तियों का प्रतिशत

2829. **डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडेय :** क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में कितने प्रतिशत जनसंख्या ऐसी है जिनके पास रहने के लिए मकान नहीं है; और

(ख) कितने प्रतिशत जनसंख्या ऐसी है जो किराये के मकानों में रहती है?

निर्माण और आवास मन्त्रालय में उप मन्त्री (श्री बलबीर सिंह): (क) 1971 की जनगणना के अन्तरिम ब्यौरों के अनुसार, देश में बिना मकान वाले लोगों की प्रतिशतता लगभग 0.36 प्र०श० थी। इसमें वे परिवार शामिल नहीं हैं जो अन्य लोगों के साथ उनके मकानों में रह रहे हैं।

(ख) 1971 की जनगणना के दौरान मकानों के सूचीकरण अभियान के समय एकत्र किये गये ब्यौरे के अनुसार किराये के मकानों में रह रहे लोगो की प्रतिशतता लगभग 15.4 प्र०श० थी।

Scale of Pay for Gauge Readers of Ganga Basin Water Resources Organisation

2830. SHRI R. P. DAS: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state the reason for not extending the same scale of pay to the Gauge Readers under Ganga Basin Water Resources Organisation as the Gauge Readers under Farakka Barrage Project?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH): The minimum qualification prescribed for the post of Gauge

Reader in the Ganga Basin Water Resources Organisation is "Class VIII Pass" The duties are also comparable to similar categories of Class IV staff under work-charged establishment in the organisation The scale of pay is, therefore, commensurate with the qualifications and duties prescribed for the post of Gauge Reader in the Organisation

Construction of Fishing Boats with Mexican Collaboration

2831 SHRI KUMAR MAJHI Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have taken up any scheme for the construction of fishing boats with Mexican collaboration, and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL) (a) Yes Sir

(b) Mexico is one of the countries selected for import of 20 trawlers under the import of 50 trawlers scheme The selected Indian parties signed contracts with the selected Mexican Shipyard (M/s Astilleros IMESA Mexico City, Mexico) for the supply of trawlers as allocated to them for import In addition, Government entered into an agreement with the Mexican Shipyard for the supply of designs and shop floor drawings of the type of trawlers to be supplied free of cost to facilitate construction of similar trawlers at the shipyard, in the country The agreement also provides for the guidance and know how in the construction of the trawlers in the country by the Mexican Shipyard by providing the services of one or more of their expert(s), as may be required, cost thereof being met by the Indian shipyards It is also provided in the agreement that the shipyard shall impart training in the preparation of designs and shop floor drawings and construction of fishing trawelrs at the Mexican shipyard to the Indian personnel to be nominated by the Government. Such personnel will bear their own expenses

Assistance from World Bank

2832 SHRI G Y KRISHNAN Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have sought financial assistance from the World Bank for setting up of big fisheries in Karnataka State, and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL) (a) and (b) The possibility of obtaining financial assistance from the World Bank Group for development of fisheries which might include Karnataka State is under consideration A Reconnaissance Mission had recently visited India and had gone to some States including Karnataka where it visited the sites at Malpe and Mangalore The Mission was apprised of the need for assistance to develop fisheries in an integrated manner including harbour construction The report of the Mission has not yet become available

Cases of land acquisition orders in Courts

2833 SHRI SAMAR GUHA Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) whether development works like construction of bridges, railway lines road and irrigation canals are found to be stalled and unusually delayed because of attempts made by people to take help of courts against Land Acquisition Orders by concerned departments of the Central or State Governments,

(b) if so facts about such cases pending in the courts,

(c) whether Government propose to adopt necessary legal measures or enact new laws to speedily dispose of such complaints in the courts;

(d) whether for years, due to delay in giving verdicts by courts in regard to land acquisition cases, development works are unusually delayed and Central allocation for States for such works face various legal and procedural constraints; and

(e) if so, whether Government propose to set up a Committee to go into all measures to remove such legal constraints?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) and (b). It is generally known that protracted court proceedings often cause delay in the acquisition of land for development purposes like construction of bridges, railway lines, roads, irrigation canals etc. Proceedings under the Land Acquisition Act take place all over the country at places where the aggrieved parties seek judicial intervention. It is not possible to give a quantitative assessment of this problems as the proceedings are conducted in numerous administrative units and courts of law.

(c) to (e) The Land Acquisition Review Committee headed by Shri A. N. Mulla, went into all aspects of land acquisition proceedings under the Land Acquisition Act, 1894. The recommendations of the Committee are being examined with a view to making a comprehensive amendment of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894. While the question of delay involved in the process of acquisition will be kept in view, also to be kept in mind is the fact that the rights of individuals are involved and, therefore, aggrieved parties have to be given a say before their property is acquired.

अधूरी पड़ी सिंचाई योजनायें

2834. **श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह :** क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पहली, दूसरी, तीसरी तथा चौथी योजना अवधि में आकी गयी वे सिंचाई योजनायें कौन सी है जो कि अभी अधूरी पडी है, और

(ख) इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री केदार नाथ सिंह) : (क) चतुर्थ योजना के अन्त तक विभिन्न योजनाओं में हाल में की गई बृहत् तथा मध्यम स्कीमें निम्नलिखित है —

योजना अवधि	बृहत् स्कीमे	मध्यम स्कीमें
प्रथम योजना .	21	210
दूसरी य जना .	26	113
तीसरी योजना .	22	80
वार्षिक योजनाये 1966—69 .	12	51
चौथी योजना .	16	59
जोड़ .	97	513

चतुर्थ योजना के अन्त तक 22 बृहत् तथा 358 मध्यम स्कीमें पूर्ण कर दी गई थी तथा शेष 75 बृहत् और 155 मध्यम स्कीमें पाचवी योजना में ले जायी गयी ।

(ख) चालू स्कीमों को प्राथमिकता देने तथा उनके लिये पर्याप्त धन के आवंटन करने का प्रस्ताव है। यह उम्मीद है कि चालू सभी मध्यम स्कीमें तथा 75 में से 64 बृहत् स्कीमें पांचवी योजना के दौरान पूरी कर दी जायेंगी ।

मध्य प्रदेश में चम्बल कमाण्ड परियोजना के अन्तर्गत तिलहन विकास

2835. **श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई** मंत्री ने मध्य प्रदेश के कमाण्ड परियोजना में तिलहन विकास योजना के बारे में 12 अगस्त, 1974 के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 324 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) योजना पर क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ; और

(ख) यदि नही, तो मामला किस अवस्था में है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री प्रभुदास पटेल) : (क) तथा (ख). 1974–75 के दौरान मध्य प्रदेश में तिलहन विकास की केन्द्र द्वारा प्रायोजित योजना जारी रखने के लिये मध्य प्रदेश सरकार को केन्द्रीय सरकार की स्वीकृति 18–9–1974 को भेज दी गई थी। इसमें भिंड तथा मुरैना जिले, जो चम्बल नहरी क्षेत्र में आते हैं, की योजनाये क्रियान्वित करने की अनुमति भी शामिल है ?

S.C. and S.T. Girls Studying in Primary School

2837. SHRI M. S. PURTY: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have conducted any survey regarding the number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes girls separately who are studying in primary schools, in all the States, State-wise;

(b) if so, the findings thereof; and

(c) the facilities Government are providing in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) and (b). Though no separate survey has been conducted, statistical information received from the State Governments for the year 1968-69 is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-9144/75].

The National Council of Educational Research and Training is at present conducting an all-India Education Survey which will *inter alia* include information on the enrolment of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes students as on 31-12-1973.

(c) Education is a State subject. Hence the special facilities for the education of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are included in the State plans. In the Fifth Five-Year Plan, the Minimum Needs Programme has been drawn up under which children from the deprived sections and in particular girls would be given special incentives such as free books and uniforms in primary schools. Separate residential Ashram schools also exist for Scheduled Tribe students. More such schools are expected to be started during the Fifth Plan. Other schemes which are expected to assist in the increased enrolment of girls in primary schools are:

(1) Ensuring at least one woman teacher in every primary school;

(2) Provision of houses for women teachers in rural areas;

(3) Special training schemes for women teachers;

(4) Concession in age and educational qualifications for women teachers and teachers belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes;

(5) Provision of non-formal educational facilities for grown up girls to enable them to complete middle and secondary school educaflon and in due course take up teaching profession;

(6) Attaching a Balvadi or crech to primary schools so that older girls can attend schools without the necessity of staying at home to look after their infant sisters and brothers.

S.C./S.T. Staff in Ganga Basin Water Resources

2838. SHRI R. P. DAS: Will he Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Scheduled Castes/ Scheduled Tribes reservation are maintained as per Rules under Ganga Basin Water Resources Organisation in each category of the Staff; and

(b) how many Scheduled Castes/ Scheduled Tribes has been appointed/ promoted against Head Clerk so far?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The post of Head Clerk is a 100 per cent promotion post from the grade of Upper Division Clerk.

No Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe Upper Division Clerk could be promoted to the grade of Head Clerk, according to the rules, as there was no such officer eligible for consideration for promotion at the time when the last vacancy in the grade was filled in.

Work-charged Staff of Ganga Basin Water Resources Organisation

2839. SHRI R. P. DAS: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the services of Work-charged staff of Ganga Basin Water Resources Organisation is guided by any Service Rules; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH): (a) and (b). The conditions of service of the work-charged employees of the Ganga Basin Water Resources Organisation are regulated as indicated below:—

1. Pay fixation in accordance with Ministry of Finance O.M. No. 11/21/E. III/62, dated 29-12-1962 as amended from time to time.

2. Grant of joining time/joining time Pay in accordance with Ministry of Finance O.M. No. 3(2)-E.IV(B)/61, dated 11-5-1961, as amended from time to time.

3. Travelling allowance in accordance with the Ministry of Finance O.M. No. 5(44)-E.IV(B)/60, dated 6-8-60, as amended from time to time.

4. Hospital leave in accordance with Ministry of Finance O.M. No. F.7(76)-Est.IV(A)/60. dated 14-7-60 and No. F.13(2)-E.IV(A)/67 dated 31-3-67, as amended from time to time.

5. Travelling Allowance on retirement and advance thereof in accordance with the Ministry of Finance O.M. No. 5(109)-E.IV/57, dated 11-7-1960 and No, F.16(A)/(10)-E.II(A)/60, dated 30-11-60, as amended from time to time.

6. Advance for purchase of bicycles in accordance with the erstwhile Ministry of Works, Mines and Power O M. No. Est.16(1), dated 17-8-1946, as amended from time to time.	
7. Leave salary advance	
8. Advance for leave travels concession.	In accordance with the relavant rules the general financial rules
9. Festival advance.	
	1963
10. Advance of T. A. and T.T.A.	
11. Advance for purchase of Table fan	

The question of regulating the service conditions of these employees in regard to grant of gratuity, Death-cum-retirement benefits, different types of allowances, leave, Contributory Provident Fund, Leave travel concession, medical facilities etc is under consideration.

C.B.I. Case against Executive Engineer of Ganga Basin Water Resources

2840. SHRI R. P. DAS: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any case has been entrusted to the C. B. I. against one Executive Engineer of Ganga Basin Water Resources Organisation on the charge of misuse of Government properties; and

(b) if so, what action has so far been taken against the offending officer on the basis of the report of the C. B. I.?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH): (a) No, Sir

(b) Does not arise

Shifting of Water Resources Survey Division No. VI

2841. SHRI R. P. DAS: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal of shifting the Water Resources Survey Division No. VI, under Ganga Basin Water Resources Organisation from Berhampore (West Bengal) to elsewhere in the near future; and

(b) if so, the proposed site and the reasons thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH): (a) There is no such proposal under consideration

(b) Does not arise.

Subsidy to Voluntary agencies for Cattle Relief in scarcity hit Areas of Gujarat

2842 SHRI VEKARIA.
SHRI D P. JADEJA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any subsidy was given to voluntary agencies in scarcity areas of Gujarat State for catttle relief measures, and

(b) if so, the amount given per cattle per day to those agencies and the total (maximum) amount given to individual agency?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and would be laid on the Table of the Sabha, as soon as it is received.

Central Assistance for Housing Schemes

2843. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the Housing Schemes for which the Central assistance has been given to the States during the current financial year, State-wise;

(b) the amount of assistance given in each case; and

(c) whether any more schemes of this type have been envisaged for the Fifth Five Year Plan?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). The only Central sector housing scheme, under which Central assistance is released by the Ministry of Works and Housing to the State Governments, is the Subsidised Housing scheme for Plantation Workers. A statement showing the Central assistance released to the State Governments during the current financial year (1974-75) is attached. All other social housing schemes of this Ministry being in the State sector, Central assistance is provided to the States in the shape of 'block loans' and 'block grants' for all the State sector schemes taken together, including social housing schemes, without being tied to any particular scheme, project or head of development. The State Governments are free to allocate and utilise the block assistance on various schemes and projects according to the requirements and priorities to be determined by them.

(c) No new housing scheme is at present under consideration of the Ministry of Works and Housing.

Statement

Funds released to the State Govern ments under the subsidised Housing scheme for Plantation workers during 1974-75.

S. No.	State	Amount Released(Rs. in Lakhs)		
		Loan	Subsidy	Total
1.	Assam	20·00	15·00	35·00
2.	West Bengal	15·00	10·50	25·50
3.	Karnatka	10·00	8·00	18·00
4.	Tamil Nadu	1·00	0·50	1·50
		46·00	34·00	80 00

12-Year School Pattern in States

2844. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFRE AND CULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 904 on the 24th February, 1975 regarding Change in Education System and state:

(a) whether the State Governments have sought any financial assistance from the Central Government for implementation of the new pattern of education; and

(b) if so, the response of the Central Government?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) and (b). A few State Governments have indicated that financial assistance would be required for implementation of the new pattern of education. However, the Government of India have no scheme for giving assistance specifically for adopting the new pattern. The Central assistance is included in the block grant for the States' Five Year Plan. However, as vocationalisation of the higher secondary course is one of the major changes included in the 10-2-3 pattern of education, a Central scheme has been included in the draft Fifth Plan to provide assistance to the State Governments.

Fulfilment of Requisite Conditions by Mithila University for obtaining Assistance

2845. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2767 on the 2nd December, 1974 regarding representation from Mithila University for grants and assistance and state:

(a) whether the proposal from the Government of Bihar regarding fulfilment of requisite conditions by the Mithila University and from the Mithila University for bringing Kalidas Vidyapati College, Benipatti, within the purview of section 2(f) of the University Grants Commission Act have since been received; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof and Government reaction thereon?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) and (b). The Government of Bihar has since furnished information required for considering the proposal of declaring Mithila University, now known as Lalit Narain Mishra, University, Darbhanga, as an institution fit to receive grants under Section 12A of the U.G.C. Act. The proposal is under examination of the Commission.

As for Kalidas Vidyapati College, Benipatti, the Lalit Narain Mishra University has not made any proposal to the U.G.C. to bring it within the purview of Section 2(f).

Alignment of Western Kosi Canal through artificial lifting

2846. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2766 on the 2nd December, 1974 and state:

(a) whether after the harvesting of the standing 'bhadai' and 'paddy' crops in the acquired land in Nepal, the evacuation is in progress and is expected to be completed in 1975 as scheduled, if not, reasons therefor;

(b) the total acreage of land already acquired or under the process of acquisition, panchayat-wise in the Indian territory and any difficulty faced thereon; and

(c) whether there is any proposal for shifting the proposed alignment of the Western Kosi Canal further north through artificial lifting, to enable it

to pass by the North of the Weir on river Kamala near Jainagar; if so, result thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH): (a) The contractors who were earlier allotted the work of excavation of the canal upto 15 Km. reach in Nepal (the portion made available) left the work incomplete. Fresh tenders for the work had, therefore, to be invited by the State Government. The tenders have been received and are under scrutiny. Thereafter, excavation work will be allotted to new contractors.

The construction of the canal in the Nepalese territory which was targetted to be completed by 1975 will now be delayed

(b) The land under the process of acquisition permanently for the Western Kosi Canal in the Indian territory, from Indo-Nepal border to 27 Km., is about 700 acres and for temporary acquisition is about 200 acres. There is some difficulty in the acquisition of land But the work in certain portions specially in the Laukahi and Khautauna area has been started after getting amicable possession. Information in regard to panchayat wise figures of acquisition of land is being obtained from the Government of Bihar and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as possible.

(c) The proposal has partly been examined by the State Government and it has not been considered economically feasible so far. However, proposal for irrigating the area further north of prepent alignment is being investigated separately by the State Government.

3868 LS—5

Plan for regularisation of East Motia Bagh Sarai Rohilla, Delhi-7

2847. SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whethe D. D. A. has received letter No. 1322/SS, dated the 9th July, 1971 from the Commissioner, Delhi Municipal Corporation regarding plan for regularisation of East Motia Bagh Sarai Rohilla, Delhi-7;

(b) if so, the main recommendations and features of the plan; and

(c) the reasons why the recommendations made by the Commissioner have not been implemented so far?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (c). No, Sir. No such letter No 1322/SS, dated 9th July, 1971 of Commissioner, Municipal Corporation of Delhi was received by DDA. However, letter No. 1322/C&C was sent by the Commissioner to the Secretary of the Corporation. It contained his suggestions regarding regularisation of East Motia Bagh, Sarai Rohilla. The Standing Committee, which considered the item did not approve of the proposal but referred it back to the Commissioner vide their resolution No 725 dated 16th December, 1971. Thus the question of implementing the proposal of the Commissioner, M C D contained in the letter referred to above does not arise.

Increase in storage capacity in view of better production of foodgrains

2848 SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether prospects of better production from the standing crops have increased;

(b) whether foodgrains prices have also declined as a result thereof, and

(c) whether Government will increase its storage capacity in view of increase in production?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) Rains received during December, 1974 and January, 1975 in several areas of the Northern States have proved to be beneficial to rabi crops, particularly wheat. The indications presently are that, if the weather conditions continue to be favourable, a better production can be expected this year.

(b) With the commencement of arrival of early kharif crops, foodgrains prices took a downward turn from the beginning of October, 1974. Between the end of September and early December, 1974 the index number of wholesale prices of cereals declined by as much as 9.4 per cent. Wholesale prices of cereals have shown a slight seasonal rise since then but the extent of increase is much less than that during the corresponding period last year.

(c) The storage capacity available at present with public agencies is deemed to be adequate to meet the storage requirements in the context of likely increased production this year. However, as part of long-term planning, additional storage capacity is also being constructed.

Changes in food policy to minimise gap between demand and supply of Essential Commodities

2849. SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to make changes in food policy to minimise the gap between the demand and supply of essential commodities; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). The basic objective of the food policy continues to be to give incentive price to the producer and supply of foodgrains at reasonable prices to the consumers. The policy is kept under constant review.

Construction of Underground Passage Linking Parliament House and *Sansadiya Soudha*

2850. SHRI SHANKER DAYAL SINGH: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state the position in regard to the construction of underground passage linking Parliament House and Sansadiya Soudha?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): The work has not yet been taken up.

Crash Programme for Rural Employment in Orissa

2851. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is discovered that the Orissa State Government has squandered crores of rupees over the crash programme for rural employment; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof and what action has been taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) No, Sir. The Crash Scheme for Rural Employment was satisfactorily implemented in Orissa for a period of 3 years viz; 1971-72, 1972-73 and 1973-74. Allocation of funds, amount released, expenditure

incurred and employment generated are indicated below:—

(Rs. in lakhs)

Year	Allocation of funds	Amount Released	Expenditure incurred	Employment generated (lakh mandays)
1971-72	183·00	126·87	120·94	44·99
1972-73	183·00	177·66	174·33	62·05
1973-74	159·00	149·74	134·79	42·51

(b) Does not arise.

Expansion of Irrigation in Fifth Plan

2852. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the physical targets worked out for expansion of irrigation in the Fifth Plan;

(b) the broad outlines of the projects which have been drawn up to achieve the targets; and

(c) the measures thought of for strengthening implementation of the projects?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH): (a) and (b). The Fifth Five Year Plan has not yet been finalised. However, the draft Fifth Plan document envisages the creation of an additional irrigation potential of 12.2 million hectares—6.2 million hectares from major and medium and 6 million hectares from minor irrigation schemes. Out of 6.2 million hectares from major and medium schemes, 5.5 million hectares would be from the continuing and the balance of 0.7 million hectares from the new schemes.

(c) It is proposed to provide adequate funds for the continuing schemes so that all the continuing medium and most of the major schemes which are in an advanced stage of construction get completed. With a view to keeping close watch on their progress, identifying bottlenecks and take remedial measures, reviewing process is proposed to be streamlined further by setting up of a separate Monitoring Organisation.

Similarly on the minor irrigation side, besides giving priority to the completion of continuing schemes by providing more funds, efforts will be to mobilise additional institutional resources, give priority to allocate power for agricultural purposes and make timely supply of diesel oil to pump-sets and introduce more sophistication in planning, design, construction operation and management of schemes and strengthening the State and Central organisations for this purpose.

Delhi V.I.P. Land Grab Case

2853. SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:
SHRI R. V. BADE,
SHRI JAGANNATHRAO JOSHI:

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) what were the charges mentioned in the Delhi V.I.P. Land Grab Case of New Friends Cooperative House Building Society;

(b) whether the probe in this regard has been completed; and

(c) what are its findings and the action taken?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (c). No investigation has so far been ordered by the Government into the allotment and other irregularities of the New Friends Co-operative House Building Society, New Delhi, the issue is still sub-judice.

Central Aid for Cashewnut Production

2854. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the central aid given to various States for cashewnut production during the years 1971—74, State-wise;

(b) whether Contai and Jhangram sub-divisions of the District of Midnapur and other parts of West Bengal also produce cashewnuts; and

(c) if so, the reasons for not giving adequate Central aid to West Bengal for development of cashewnut production?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) A statement showing the relevant information is enclosed.

(b) Yes. But according to tentative estimates the area under Cashewnut in West Bengal is only 2,742 ha. which is approximately 0.7 per cent of the total area under Cashew in the country.

(c) All possible steps are being taken for improvement of the crop with a view to increasing the production in the country. In addition to the efforts of the State Governments concerned the Central Government implemented a Centrally sponsored Scheme in the IVth Plan entitled "package programme" with an outlay of Rs. 75 lakhs. Subsequently another scheme for development of Cashew in departmental areas was taken up in certain States. In so far as West Bengal is concerned the former scheme was taken up and out of a total expenditure of Rs. 46.13 lakhs incurred on this scheme in the country Rs. 0.32 lakhs was spent in West Bengal which was 0.7 per cent of the total amount. The other scheme had no relevance for the Cashew crop in West Bengal and was not therefore taken up in that State. During the Vth Plan, out of a total outlay of Rs. 300 lakhs a sum of Rs. 1.66 lakhs has been earmarked for taking up a clonal orchard of cashewnut in West Bengal. Due attention is thus being paid for the development of cashew in West Bengal within the resources available and feasibility of taking up the different programmes.

STATEMENT

Central Aid for Cashewnut Production

Quantum of Central Aid (Rupees in Lakhs)

Name of State	1971-72		1972-73		1973-74		Total	
	Package Programme	Spl. Dev. Prog. in Deptl. areas	Package Programme	Spl. Dev. Prog. in Deptl. areas	Package Programme	Spl. Dev. Prog. in Deptl. areas	Package Programme	Spl. Dev. Prog. in Deptl. areas
AndhraPradesh	2·644	4·360	1 963	6 250	1 810	5·920	6·422	16·530
Kerala	3·194	—	1·092	1,528	1·758	0·200	6·044	1·727
Karnataka	1·132	—	2·079	6·25	1·440	4·700	4·651	10·950
Maharashtra	2·024	—	1·975	—	0·905	—	4·904	—
Orissa	3·504	—	2·225	7 812	1·668	5·972	7·397	13·784
Tamil Nadu	7·718	4·000	5·200	7·000	2 770	3.390	15·688	14·390
Goa	—	—	—	—	0·600	—	0·600	—
West Bengal	0·121	—	0·120	—	0·080	—	0·321	—
Bihar	0·045	—	0·045	—	0 015	—	0·105	—

Export of Potato Seeds

2855. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether some State Governments have not been permitted by the Central Government to export potato seeds; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) and (b). Under the existing export policy only two varieties of potato seeds viz. Kufri Sindhuri and Kufri Chandermukhi are allowed to be exported outside the country. There is no ban on export of these varieties of potato seeds by the State Governments. However, in the case of West Bengal the export of potato seeds outside the State has been banned from 1959. The potato crops in some areas of Darjeeling District were found affected by Wart Disease and to prevent the spread of this disease to other potato growing areas in the country a notification was issued in October, 1959 under the Destructive Insects and Pests Act, 1914, banning the export of potato seeds from West Bengal. Periodic reviews about the existence of this disease in the State are being carried out and since the disease has spread to certain new areas in the Darjeeling District, it has been decided to continue the ban. The ban can be lifted only when it is established through surveys, that the disease has been completely eradicated.

लघु सिंचाई योजनाओं के अन्तर्गत भूमि

2856. श्री आर० वी० बड़े :
श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :
श्री जगन्नाथ जोशी :

क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) लघु सिंचाई योजनाओं के अन्तर्गत राज्यवार कितनी कितनी भूमि है ;

(ख) इन योजनाओं को प्रोत्साहन देने के लिये गत तीन वर्षों में प्रति वर्ष प्रत्येक राज्य में क्या क्या कार्यवाही की गई , और

(ग) आगामी वर्षों में इन योजनाओं को प्रोत्साहन देने के लिये केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा क्या सुझाव दिये गये हैं ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णासाहेब पी० शिन्दे) : वर्ष 1974–75 (अनुमानित) के अन्त में लघु सिंचाई योजनाओं के अन्तर्गत प्राप्त की गई उपलब्धि प्रदर्शित करने वाला एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा गया है । [ग्रन्थालय में] रखा गया । देखिये संख्या एल०टी० 9145/75]

(ख) राज्यों ने लघु सिंचाई योजनाओं को प्रोत्साहित करने के लिये गत तीन वर्षों में निम्नलिखित उपाय किये हैं .—

(1) राज्य योजनाओं के वित्तीय संसाधनों के अन्दर लघु सिंचाई योजनाओं के लिये अधिकाधिक व्यवस्था करना ;

(2) संस्थात्मक ऐजेन्सियों से अतिरिक्त वित्तीय साधन जुटाने के लिये ठोस प्रयत्न करना ;

(3) पहले से जारी सिंचाई योजनाओं को पूरा करने पर बल देना ; और

(4) सिंचाई पम्पिंग के लिये प्राथमिकता के आधार पर बिजली उपलब्ध करना ।

इसके अतिरिक्त गत तीन वर्षों में राज्यों द्वारा निम्नलिखित कदम भी उठाये गये ;

1972-73

केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा उपलब्ध की गई 148-136 करोड़ रुपये की अतिरिक्त वित्तीय सहायता से सूखे की स्थिति का सामना करने के लिये आपात कृषि उत्पादन के अन्तर्गत लघु सिचाई कार्यक्रम को बढ़ावा देना राज्य-वार ब्यौरा विवरण 2 में दिया गया है जो सभा पटल पर रखा गया है । [ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या एल० टी०..]

1973-74

(1) पांचवीं योजना के लिये अग्रिम कार्यवाही के रूप में केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा उपलब्ध की गई 14.40 करोड़ रुपये के अतिरिक्त वित्तीय साधनों से बिहार, उड़ीसा, पंजाब, उत्तर प्रदेश, तथा पश्चिम बंगाल राज्यो ने लघु सिचाई कार्यक्रम को प्रोत्साहन दिया है। राज्यवार ब्यौरा विवरण 3 में दिया गया है जो सभा पटल पर रखा गया है। [ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या एल० टी०.....]

(2) प्राकृतिक संसाधनों के राष्ट्रीय सर्वेक्षणों के कार्यक्रम (भूमिगत जल संसाधनों का सर्वेक्षण) के अन्तर्गत केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा अनुदान के रूप में 80 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय से राज्य भूमिगत जल संगठनों को सुदृढ़ करना। राज्यवार ब्यौरा अनुबन्ध-4 में दिया गया है ।

1974-75

प्राथमिकता के आधार पर सिचाई पम्पिंग के लिये बिजली उपलब्ध करने हेतु किये गये उपायों के अतिरिक्त कुछ राज्यों ने प्राथमिकता के आधार पर पम्प इरीगेटर्स के लिये डीजल तेल की व्यवस्था करने हेतु कोटा सिस्टम जारी किया है ।

(ग) केन्द्रीय सरकार ने आगामी वर्षों में इन योजनाओं को प्रोत्साहित करने के लिये निम्न सुझाव दिये हैं :—

(1) राज्य योजनाओं में लघु सिचाई योजनाओं के लिये उदारतापूर्वक व्यवस्था करना;

(2) संस्थात्मक वित्तियोजन को प्रोत्साहन देने के लिये लघु सिचाई योजनाओं को तैयार करने और उन्हें सक्रिय रूप से कार्यान्वित करने के लिये राज्य में विशेष सैलों की स्थापना करना ;

(3) उन ठठाऊ सिचाई योजनाओं को, जो कम लागत पर शीघ्र पूरी हो सकें, प्राथमिकता देना और निश्चित रूप से सिचाई की व्यवस्था करना ;

(4) किसानों के ग्रुपों को (जिनमें छोटे किसान शामिल हैं) लाभ पहुंचाने के लिये बड़े साइज के खुले कुंओं, मध्यम साइज के नलकूपों आदि सामुदायिक कार्यों पर बल देना ;

(5) सतही जल सिचाई परियोजनाओं के कमान्ड में स्थित कुंओं, नलकूपों आदि भूमिगत जल योजनाओं के माध्यम से अनुपूरक सिचाई को प्रोत्साहित करके सतही तथा भूमिगत जल के समेकित प्रयोग पर बल देना।

(6) ऐसे मुख्य क्षेत्रों में, जिनमें विशेषज्ञा का अभाव है सरकारी सतही जल लघु तथा भूमिगत जल संगठनों को मजबूत बनाना ।

Farm Income in Rajasthan Canal Command Area

2857. DR. H. P. SHARMA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a coordinated plan has been drawn up to double the farm income in the Rajasthan Canal Command Area in about four years;

(b) if so, the main features of the schemes incorporated in the plan and the cost thereof;

(c) whether the plan is based on the findings of World Bank experts, if so, their findings; and

(d) the total estimated cost of the schemes and Central Government's share therein and the time in which the scheme would be finally launched?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P SHINDE): (a) to (d). For the Fifth Five Year Plan, Government have taken up an integrated Command Area Development Programme in selected irrigation commands with a view to optimising the benefits from the irrigation potential and increase agricultural production. Assistance is also being sought from the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development/International Development Association towards this end The Rajasthan canal command is one of such commands identified for the purpose. A Project Report for the Rajasthan Canal Command was sent to the International Development Association for financial assistance. After an appraisal of the Project by a Mission of the Association, a Development Credit Agreement between India and the Association and a Project Agreement between the State of Rajasthan and the Association were signed on 31st July, 1974. These Agreements became effective from 12th December, 1974. The Project has already started and is expected to be completed by 30th June, 1980. The Project covers 200,000 hectares of irrigable land in two blocks within Stage I of the Rajasthan Canal Project and pasture and afforestation of 35,000 hectares of high sand dunes surrounding the irrigated area. It consists of the following parts

I. Land Development.—

(i) Levelling of about 32,000 hectares of land.

(ii) Reclamation of about 17,000 hectares of saline soils.

(iii) Construction and lining of about 5,600 km. of water courses.

II. **Canal Lining.**—Construction of about 915 Km. of canal lining to increase canal capacity and to reduce water losses.

III. **Afforestation.**—Afforestation, including the plantation of shelter belts along about 5,700 Km. of canals and roads, controlled pasture development on about 35,000 hectares of sand dunes in and around the irrigated areas and firewood plantation.

IV. **Roads.**—Construction of about 430 Km of major, market, feeder and village roads.

V. **Water Supply.**—Construction and installation of sanitary water supply systems in about 100 villages.

VI. **Vehicles, equipment and building.—**

(i) Provision and utilization of vehicles and equipment for project administration, construction of works and agricultural support services.

(ii) Construction of temporary buildings for offices and staff housing during construction.

VII. **Fertiliser.**—Procurement of 46,000 nutrient tons of fertiliser and its distribution to Project Area farmers over a period of three years after on-farm development works on their farms have been completed.

VIII. **Research, Extension, Operation and maintenance.**—Improvement of agricultural research and extension work in the Project Area and of operation and maintenance standards for Project irrigation and road system.

2. The expected increase in agricultural production as a result of the

Project is indicated in the Table below:—

TABLE

	Year 6		
	Present Production	Without Project Production	With Project Production.
			('000 tons)
Crops			
Kharif			
Sugarcane	..	..	..
Cotton	22·8	3·3	82·8
Millet (Bajra)	5·3	9·6	25·1
Pulses	9·6	14·6	33·5
Fodder (Sorghum)	100·0	134·5	390·0
Groundnut	4·0	8·3	20·0
Paddy	2·2	5·1	13·0
Rabi			
Sugarcane	45·0	46·5	135·0
Wheat	38·4	70·4	207·0
Mustard	6 3	9·6	26·8
Gram	22·6	31·3	98 0
Fodder (berseem)	25·0	27·5	115·5
Potatoes	..	7·7	15·0

3. The cost estimates of the different items provided in the Project are as follows:—

Item	Total Cost (Rs. in Crores)
Canal Lining	27·60
Roads	6·08
Afforestation	4·48
Village Water Supply	1·60
Land Development	9·28
Supplementary Fertilisers	15·76
Project Operating cost	6·96
Physical Contingencies	6·00
Estimated price increase	41·44
TOTAL	139·20

4. The International Development Association has extended credit to the extent of U.S. $ 83.0 million which would finance the foreign exchange component of the project (U.S. $ 47.1 million) and 28 per cent of local costs, or 48 per cent of the total Project cost. The central assistance towards the local costs of the Project will be in accordance with the scheme of financial assistance by the Centre to the States for the programme of Command Area Development.

Demand for Increase in Wheat Levy Prices

2858. DR. H. P. SHARMA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Punjab and other wheat producing States have demanded increase in wheat levy prices;

(b) if so, the demand made by the State Governments concerned and the grounds adduced in support thereof; and

(c) Government's decision thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The wheat producing States have generally demanded increase in wheat prices for the coming rabi season, on account of increase in the cost of production.

(c) The price and procurement policy for the coming rabi season 1975-76 is being formulated in consultation with the State Governments and will be announced before the commencement of the rabi harvesting season.

Implementation of Delhi School Education Act 1973 by Unaided Schools in Delhi

2859. SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether most of the recognised unaided schools in New Delhi have not yet implemented the scheme of Management as provided in the Delhi School Education Act, 1973 and the Principal, Representatives of teachers, Parents Teachers Association and Director of Education are not invited by the Managements of these schools in their meetings;

(b) whether two Members of the Central Advisory Board of Education and the Directorate of Education have not been nominated in the Managing Committee by the Director of Education Delhi during the last one year; and

(c) if so, the action taken by Government to implement the provisions of the above Act in various unaided schools in Delhi?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P YADAV): (a) to (c). All the recognised unaided schools have been requested to submit their schemes of management, as required under the Delhi School Education Act, 1973. Except those Schools which claim minority rights, most of the recognised schools have submitted their schemes of management which are being scrutinised by the Delhi Administration There have been no complaints about non-invitation of teachers, parents and the Director of Education to their meetings.

According to Rule 59(b) of the Delhi School Education Rules 1973, the Managing Committee will include, among others, two persons to be nominated by the Delhi School Education Advisory Board and two members, to be nominated by the Director of Education, of whom one shall be an educationist and the other an officer of the Directorate of Education, Delhi. The requisite nominations have been made in the case of schools whose schemes of management have been approved.

The provisions of the Act are implemented except in the case of schools which have filed writ petitions in the High Court and have obtained stay orders.

Council of Architects

2860. SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) when was the Council of Architects constituted; and

(b) whether the Registrar of Council was appointed under the Architect Act?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) The Council of Architecture was constituted on 31st December, 1973.

(b) A person has been appointed under section 12(2) of the Architects Act, 1972 and is likely to join shortly.

Low-Cost Equipment for Sewage

2861. SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Industrial Research Institute has developed the low-cost equipment for treatment of Sewage; and

(b) if so, the main features and the advantage thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Programme for Cricket Test Matches

2862. SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any programme for Cricket Test matches for the next year in India has been evolved; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI ADVIND NETAM): (a) and (b). The Board of Control for Cricket in India, has reported that it has invited Australia and Pakistan for short tours of India during 1976. Acceptance of the invitation by the concerned Cricket authorities is awaited.

Height of Kharkai and Subarnarekha Dams

2863. SHRI M. S. PURTY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Water and Power Commsision has been authorised to raise the height of the Kharkai and Subarnarekha dams to optimise the use of Subarnarekha waters by Bihar, Orissa and West Bengal; and

(b) if so, the height of each dam?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH): (a) and (b). An inter-State meeting was held by the Union Minister for Agriculture and Irrigation on 29-1-1975 with the Chief Ministers of Bihar, West Bengal and Orissa to discuss the various issues of the Subarnarekha Multipurpose Project. It was decided that the Chairman, Central Water Commission, would examine the possibility of increasing the storage capacity at the two dam sites, namely, on the Subarnarekha at Chandil and on the Kharkai proposed by Bihar.

On receipt of the report of the Chairman, Central Water Commission, the question of clearing the Bihar project will be considered again by the Union Minister in a meeting with the three Chief Ministers.

News-Item Captioned 'Principal was Tied with Hose Pipe'

2864. SHRI R. N BARMAN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn towards a news-item 'Principal was tied with hose pipe' in a local daily dated the 14th February, 1975;

(b) if so, whether any enquiry has been made in the incident;

(c) the result of enquiry held and the action taken against the person held responsible for such untoward incident; and

(d) preventive measures Government propose to take to avoid such incidents?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). A Committee has been appointed to inquire into the incident. The report of the Committee is awaited.

Return of Text-Books Issued to needy Students in Delhi Colleges

2865. SHRI R. N. BARMAN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether text-books given to needy students out of students aid fund in some of the colleges of Delhi are taken back in February whereas the annual examinations are held during the month of April;

(b) whether the studies of students are disturbed to a great extent by the system;

(c) whether in Hastinapur College, Moti Bagh, New Delhi, Roll numbers are withheld of those students who fail to return their text-books during February, 1975; and

(d) what steps Government propose to take to allow the students to keep these text-books till their examinations are over?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) (b) and (d). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(c) No, Sir.

Seminar on Educational Reforms

2866. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY:
SHRI R. S. PANDEY:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a national seminar on educational reforms was held in New Delhi in the second week of February, 1975; and

(b) if so, the suggestions made and Government's reaction thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) The Delhi University Teachers' Welfare Society, organised a seminar on 'National Policy of Education and its Impact on the teaching Community' in New Delhi on the 16th February, 1975.

(b) The report of the seminar including its recommendations has not yet been published.

Restriction in credit availability to sugar factory

2867. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY:
SHRI R. S. PANDEY:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state.

(a) whether Sugar Mills Association has objected to the directive of R.B.I. to the nationalised banks to restrict credit availability to the sugar factories; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) The Indian Sugar Mills Association have been representing from time to time for relaxation of the selective credit control measures applicable to the sugar industry in regard to margin requirements and for grant of increased limits.

(b) The matter is under consideration in consultation with the Ministry of Finance and the Reserve Bank of India

Permission to Tamil Nadu to import rice from foreign countries

2868. SHRI N. K. SANGHI Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) whether the Government of Tamil Nadu has urged upon the Central Government to permit it to import rice from foreign countries;

(b) if so, whether similar requests have been received from other States and if so, their names; and

(c) the present shortage of rice in the country and the shortage in supply against demand for each State and when the situation is likely to improve?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) (a) and (b). The Government of Tamil Nadu has only suggested to the Union Government to explore possibilities of importing rice from foreign countries. No requests have been received from any State Government asking for the Central Government's permission to import rice from foreign countries.

(c). Final estimates of production of rice for 1974-75 have not yet become available. However, due to floods and failure of rain-fall in some States, the production of rice during 1974-75 kharif season is expected to be lower than that recorded last year. With the existing stocks available with the Government, together with the procurement effected during the current kharif marketing season, it will be possible to meet the reasonable requirements of the public distribution system.

No regular specific monthly demands for rice are received from the States. A statement is, however, attached showing the demands for rice, wherever indicated by the State Governments for any particular month, and the quantities supplied to them from the Central pool during the period from November, 1974 to January, 1975.

Statement

Month-wise Quantities of Rice Demanded by various States/Union Territories and Quantities Supplied to them from the Central Pool during the Months of November, December, 1974 and January, 1975

(In '000 tonnes)

	November, 74		December, 74		January, 75	
	Demand	Supplies	Demand	Supplies	Demand	Supplies
Gujarat	25·0	2·0	25·0	2 0	25·0	3·0
Himachal Pradesh	3 9	1·0	3·0	0·9	5·0	1 0
Jammu & Kashmir	N.R.	5·0	N.R.	4·8	7·5	5·9
Kerala	N.R.	29·3	70·0	37·5	N.R.	40·4
Maharashtra	20·0	7·9	20·0	7 9	20·0	8·0
Manipur	N.R.	0 4	N.R.	0 1	N.R.	0·4
Meghalaya	4·0	2·5	4·0	3·4	4·0	3·2
Nagaland	N.R.	1·2	1·2	1·1	N.R.	1·3
Tamil Nadu	..	..	..	..	50·0	..
Tripura	2·5	1·5	2 9	1·5	2·0	1 1
West Bengal	25 0	22·2	30 0	22·3	30·0	17·2
A & N. Islands	0·5	0·8	..	0·5	..	..
Arunachal Pradesh	1·1	0 6	1·05	1 0	1·0	1·0
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0 1	..	0 1	0 1	0 1	0·1
Delhi	4·0	3·8	4·0	4 0	4·0	3·4
Goa, Daman & Diu	N.R.	2·8	0·3*	2·0	3·1	2·0
Mizoram	N.R.	1·5	2·5	2·5	3·0	0·6
Pondicherry (including Mahe & Yanam)	0·2	0·3	0·2	0·4	1·5	0·3
Lakshadweep	0·4	0·4	0·4	0·2	0·4	0·9

N.R. Not reported.

* Represents demands from Daman and Diu only.

Buffer stock of foodgrains

2869. SHRI N. K. SANGHI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) what is the present position of buffer stock of foodgrains;

(b) what target has been fixed for building up of this stock during 1975 and 1976 and how much is going to be met through purchase from the American market and through internal production; and

(c) whether the feasibility of building up of similar stocks for each state has been considered and if so, Government's reaction in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) to (c). The present stocks of foodgrains with the Central and State Governments are more or less needed for meeting the operational requirements of the public distribution system. No specific targets have been fixed for building up buffer stocks during 1975 and 1976. Efforts are being made to replenish and supplement the stocks by intensifying procurement and also by imports to the extent possible, from the countries from which they are available on most advantageous terms to India.

Non-supply of rice at fair price shops in Delhi

2870 SHRI N. K. SANGHI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether rice is not being supplied in Delhi through the fair price shops to the ration card holders; and

(b) if so, the reasons for the shortage and when the situation is likely to ease?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). Distribution of foodgrains through fair price shops in the Union Territory of Delhi is the responsibility of the Delhi Administration. Its demand for rice from the Central pool is being met in full. During the month of February, there was some dislocation in the actual issue of rice from the FCI godowns due to the sudden illegal strike by the departmental labour of the FCI and, on the request of the Delhi Administration, the FCI was authorised to supply wheat to make up for the short supply of rice. Adequate stocks of rice are being maintained in the FCI godowns in Delhi to meet the requirements of rice to the Delhi Administration for public distribution.

Assurance to slash foodgrain prices

2871. SHRI S. N. MISRA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether he has assured recently that foodgrains prices will be slashed shortly;

(b) if so, the gist thereof; and

(c) the measure taken by Government to bring down the prices of essential commodities in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. He had stated that recent widespread rains would bring about a further fall in the prices of foodgrains which had already shown a decline. He had also expressed confidence that the food situation would ease further with the harvesting of rabi crops.

(c) A statement indicating the measures taken by the Government to check the rise in prices of essential commodities is attached.

Statement

The following measures have been taken by the Government to improve the availability and check the rise in prices of essential commodities:—

(i) Streamlining and strengthening of the public distribution system through fair price shops/ration shops to make available foodgrains and some other items of foodstuffs at fixed prices;

(ii) Curbing wasteful consumption of foodgrains by enforcement of the Guest Control Order and restriction on the number of courses to be served in hotels and other eating houses;

(iii) Removal of restriction on inter-zonal movement of coarse grains so as to allow free movement of these commodities from surplus States to deficit States;

(iv) Enforcement of various Control Orders and provisions of the D I R., MISA and the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 for taking action against persons indulging in hoarding and black-marketing. The State and Central Governments have been keeping a close watch over any possible hoarding by the traders and other persons.

(v) Sustained all-out efforts for increasing agricultural production and maximising procurement of foodgrains so that the public distribution system is maintained at a reasonable level.

(vi) Curbing speculative hoarding of stocks of oilseeds and oils and issuing necessary orders requiring traders and millers to declare stocks of oilseeds/oils and display their prices.

(vii) Tightening up of credit control and other fiscal and monetary measures.

बेरोजगार कृषि स्नातक और उनको रोजगार देने की योजना

2872. श्री [illegible]: क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बेरोजगार कृषि स्नातकों की संख्या दिन पर दिन बढ़ रही है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनके राज्यवार आंकड़े क्या हैं ;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने इन स्नातकों को रोजगार देने के लिये कोई योजना बनाई है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री प्रभुदास पटेल) . (क) से दिनांक 31-12-1971, 31-12-1972 तथा 31-12-1973 को रोजगार कार्यालयों में नौकरी के लिये रजिस्टर हुए बेरोजगार स्नातकोत्तरों तथा कृषि स्नातकों की स्थिति नीचे दी जा रही है, जो स्वयं स्पष्ट है :—

तिथि	कृषि स्नातकों तथा स्नातकोत्तरों की संख्या
31-12-1971 .	8,087
31-12-1972 .	9,962
31-12-1973 .	9,872

(ख) दिनांक 31-12-1973 को रोजगार कार्यालयों में रजिस्टर हुये कृषि

स्नातकों तथा स्नाकोत्तरों की राज्यवार संख्या को प्रदर्शित करने वाला विवरण संलग्न है।

(ग) तथा (घ). कृषि स्नातकों के रोजगार के लिये कोई विशेष योजना तैयार नहीं की गई है। परन्तु, (1) जिला तथा खंड स्तर पर कृषि विस्तार एवं प्रशासनिग मशीनरी को मजबूत बनाने, (2) विस्तार प्रशिक्षण एवं कृषको के प्रशिक्षण, (3) विस्तार कार्मिकों के लिये सेवान्तर्गत प्रशिक्षण, (4) कृषि -सेवा केन्द्रों की योजना और (5) राष्ट्रीय बीज निगम, आदि की योजनाओं के अन्तर्गत लगभग 6800 कृषि स्नातको के लिये विभिन्न स्व-रोजगार/रोजगार के अवसर उपलब्ध होने की सम्भावना है।

विवरण

दिनाक 31 दिसम्बर, 1973 को विद्यमान स्थिति के अनुसार रोजगार कार्यालयों के पास रजिस्टर हुये कृषि स्नातको तथा स्नाकोत्तरो की राज्यवार सख्या

राज्य/सघ राज्य क्षेत्र	दिनाक 31-12-1973 को मौजूद स्थिति के अनुसार कृषि स्नातको तथा स्नाकोत्तरो की संख्या
1	2
1. आन्ध्र प्रदेश . .	682
2. असम . .	3
3. बिहार . .	790
4. गुजरात . .	270
5. हरियाणा . .	168
6. हिमाचल प्रदेश .	47
7. जम्मू तथा कश्मीर .	6
8. कर्नाटक . .	217
9. केरल . .	84
10. मध्य प्रदेश . .	195
11. महाराष्ट्र . .	2142
12. मणिपुर .	—
13 मेघालय . .	—
14. उड़ीसा . .	10
15. पंजाब . .	180
16. राजस्थान .	449
17. तमिलनाडु . .	23
18. त्रिपुरा . .	—
19 उत्तर प्रदेश . .	3386
20. पश्चिम बगाल . .	612
21. चण्डीगढ . .	—
22 दिल्ली .	569
23 गोवा .	—
24 लक्षदीप . .	—
25. मिजोरम . .	—
26. पाडिचेरी . .	19

टिप्पणी .—1. इसमें विश्वविद्यालय रोजगार सूचना एव मार्गदर्शन ब्यूरो (दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय तथा जामिया मिलिया विश्वविद्यालयो के सिवाय) के सम्बन्ध में जानकारी शामिल नही है।

2 यह जरूरी नही है कि जिन व्यक्तियो ने रोजगार कार्यालयों के रजिस्टर में नाम दर्ज राये हुये होंवे अभी तक बेरोजगार ही है।

Revised pay scale of lecturers and demonstrators

2873. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state·

(a) whether the Ministry of Education has communicated *vide* Para (VI) of appendix (IV) of its letter No. 1-40| 74-U.I., dated 2nd November, 1974 to the Education Commissioner of State Governments that the revised pay scale of Rs. 700—1600 be allowed to those Lecturers also, who do not possess minimum qualification of a Lecturer as prescribed by the University concerned;

(b) whether the above referred revised pay scale has been allowed to Junior Lecturers also, whose starting in Fourth Plan period was Rs 300 only;

(c) if so, the justification to allow the pay scale Rs 500—900 only to Demonstrators of Universities and Colleges, whose starting salary was Rs. 300 (2nd class Master degree holder) and Rs. 250 (M Sc. and B Sc. Hons.); and

(d) whether Government propose to re-examine and review the case of Demonstrators/Tutors in the light of the above facts and also on the basis of Memoranda placed by the AIFUCTO and Bihar State Demonstrators Association?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN)· (a) The Government while communicating the decision regarding implementation of the revised scales of pay of University and College teachers have *inter alia* stipulated the following condition:—

"The existing lecturers in Colleges who did not possess at the time of their initial recruitment minimum qualifications as prescribed by the University concerned should be required to attain these qualifications within five years from the date of placement in the revised scale. If they are unable to do so during this period, they shall not be allowed to earn any future increment till they have satisfied this condition".

(b). Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d). The Committee on Governance of Universities and Colleges (Sen Committee) had in the second part of its report called "Teachers", *inter alia*, recommended that "there is no need for tutors and demonstrators in Universities and Colleges. For the existing incumbents the scale should be revised to Rs 300-600. Facilities, however, should be provided to enable them to improve their qualification with a view to their ultimate appointment as lecturers".

Government of India has already approved the scale of pay of the existing Demonstrators on the recommendations of the University Grants Commission and also after taking into consideration the Memoranda and representations received in this regard. The Government do not propose to review or re-examine this issue.

Facilities to Demonstrators for improving qualifications

2874. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1754 on 4th March, 1974 regarding U.G.C. recommendations on recruitment of Demonstrators in Colleges and Universities and state:

(a) whether recommendations regarding facilities for Demonstrators/Tutors to improve their qualifications

with a view to their ultimate appointment as lecturers have been communicated to the State Governments and Universities for implementation; and

(b) if so, whether the State Governments and the Universities have extended these facilities to the Demonstrators/Tutors?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) and (b). The University Grants Commission has accepted the recommendation of its Committee on Governance of Universities and Colleges that facilities should be provided to the existing Demonstrators/Tutors to improve their qualification with a view to their ultimate appointment as lecturers. The Government also agrees with this recommendation. It is for the Universities to implement any recommendation for providing facilities for improvement of qualifications of their teachers including Demonstrators/Tutors.

भारतीय खाद्य निगम के कर्मचारियों की उग्र भीड़ पर अश्रुगैस

2875. **श्री चन्द्रिका प्रसाद : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान बनारस से प्रकाशित होने वाले 6 फरवरी, 1975 के एक दैनिक पत्र में "खाद्य निगम कर्मचारियों की उग्र भीड़ पर अश्रुगैस" शीर्षक से प्रकाशित समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है;

(ख) क्या हावड़ा और सिलीगुड़ी में खाद्य निगम के कर्मचारियों पर भारी अश्रुगैस तथा गोलियों का प्रहार किया गया, यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) इस अन्याय को देखते हुए कर्मचारियों को राहत प्रदान करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णासाहिब पी० शिन्दे) : (क) 6 फरवरी को 'आज', बनारस में एक समाचार प्रकाशित हुआ था जिसमें यह आरोप लगाया गया था कि भारतीय खाद्य निगम के हड़ताल पर चल रहे उन कर्मचारियों पर अश्रु गैस छोड़ी गई थी और लाठी चलायी गई थी, जो कि खाद्यान्नों के एक स्थान से दूसरे स्थान को लाने ले जाने में बाधा डाल रहे थे और सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली में विघ्न पैदा कर रहे थे ।

(ख) क्योंकि हड़ताली कर्मचारी हिंसक हो गए थे, पुलिस को अश्रु गैस छोड़नी पड़ी, लाठी और गोली चलानी पड़ी थी । इस दौरान कुछ पुलिस अधिकारियों और मजदूरों को चोटें आयीं ।

(ग) कर्मचारियों की जायज मांगों पर हमेशा सहानुभूतिपूर्वक विचार किया जाता है, लेकिन क्योंकि कर्मचारी हिंसा पर उतर आए थे, इसलिए कानून और व्यवस्था बनाए रखने के लिए राज्य के प्राधिकारियों द्वारा स्थिति पर नियन्त्रण पाना आवश्यक था ।

भारतीय खाद्य निगम तथा इसके कर्मचारियों के बीच में हुए समझौते की क्रियान्विति

2876. **श्री चन्द्रिका प्रसाद : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारतीय खाद्य निगम तथा उसके कर्मचारियों के संघ के बीच 23 मई, 1973 को एक समझौता हुआ था;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसकी मुख्य रूपरेखा क्या है; और

(ग) क्या उक्त समझौते को पूरी तरह क्रियान्वित कर दिया गया है ?

खाद्य और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब पी० शिन्दे) : (क) और (ख) यूनियन की विभिन्न मांगों पर भारतीय खाद्य निगम और भारतीय खाद्य निगम कर्मचारी संघ के बीच 23 मई, 1973 को नई दिल्ली में विचार विमर्श हुआ था। चर्चा के दौरान जो परिणाम निकले उनकी मुख्य मुख्य बातें इस प्रकार हैं:—

1. 15–6–73 से असम, बिहार, उड़ीसा और दिल्ली में स्थित भारतीय खाद्य निगम के निजी डिपो (बड़े आकार वाले) में विभागीयकरण शुरू करना।
2. दुर्गापुर तथा सिलीगुड़ी और कालीघाट, श्याम नगर हावड़ा और शालीमार नामक रेलवे साइडिंग में 1–7–73 से विभागीयकरण शुरू करना बशर्ते कि पश्चिमी बंगाल सरकार को निगम द्वारा ऐसा करने पर कोई आपत्ति न हो।
3. 1–11–1973 से असम, बिहार और उड़ीसा राज्यों में स्थित निगम के शेष निजी डिपो मे विभागीयकरण शुरू करना।
4. असम, बिहार और उड़ीसा में 15–6–1973 से संविदा प्रणाली समाप्त करना और भारतीय खाद्य निगम के निजी गोदामों और भारतीय खाद्य निगम के स्टाफ द्वारा सीधे प्रबन्धित प्राइवेट पार्टियों के किराये पर लिए गये गोदामों में सीधे ही भुगतान करने की प्रणाली शुरू करना।

(ग) हालांकि व्यावहारिक कठिनाइयां हैं फिर भी भारतीय खाद्य निगम यथा-सम्भव निर्णयों को अमल में लाने के लिए आवश्यक पग उठा रहा है।

National Education Policy

2877. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken a final decision on the implementation of a national education policy as suggested by the National Students Union of India; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof and the actions taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) and (b). The recommendations referred to have been kept in view in formulating the policies and programmes of the Fifth Five Year Plan and in the strategies recommended by the 37th Session of the Central Advisory Board of Education within the limitation of available resources. The details of the recommendations may be seen in pages 42-54 of the summary of proceedings of the Session, available in Parliament Library.

Sum earmarked for Social Welfare work on women during International Women Year

2878. SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government intend to earmark a sizeable sum to be spent on Social Welfare work on women through social welfare organisations in the current 'International Women year'; and

(b) what is the sum earmarked for Orissa and which organisations have applied for grant?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) Provisions have been made for women's welfare programmes in the Draft Fifth Plan as well as in the Annual Plans for 1974-75 and 1975-76. No special outlay is intended to be earmarked by the Central Government for expenditure solely through social welfare organisations in the current year.

(b) Does not arise.

Procurement of paddy in Orissa

2879. SHRI SHAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether procurement of paddy has met the target in Orissa in the current kharif year; and

(b) if not, what were the impediments and what is the prospect of Rabi crop in Orissa?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). The procurement of rice/paddy from the current Kharif season 1974-75 will continue upto 31st October, 1975 and the extent to which the target may be achieved cannot be indicated at this stage. However, due to the failure of monsoons the kharif paddy crop has been severely affected resulting in low market arrivals and high ruling prices. A shortfall in procurement cannot therefore be ruled out. The prospects of Rabi crop in Orissa are so far reported to be favourable.

Expert Committee Report on Subarnarekha River

2880. SHRI SYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether by now the expert committee report on Subarnarekha River has been okayed by the Government of Orissa; if not, what is their objection;

(b) when will the project be implemented;

(c) whether the work has started; if so, to what extent; and

(d) the total expenditure involved and the share of the State Government in it?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDER NATH SINGH): (a) and (b). The Subarnarekha Committee had made the following recommendations in its report:—

(1) Flood storage may be provided in the dam at Chandil included in the Subarnrekha multi-purpose project formulated by the Bihar Government, the exact storage being decided at the time of clearance of the Bihar Project. The construction of this dam should be taken up on a priority basis.

(2) Embankments may be constructed lower down in West Bengal and Orissa for the protection of areas affected by floods.

(3) Drainage schemes on the Khaljori and Chitai Nalas in Orissa may be implemented on a priority basis.

(4) The feasibility of improvement of the river in the lower reaches by constructing straight cuts to the sea may be examined.

(5) Since the construction of Chandil reservoir in Bihar may take some years for completion and since the protection against flood inundation particularly in West Bengal is urgent, the Government of West Bengal may take up the construction of their embankment. The Government of Orissa may also take up the left embankment in continuation of the West Bengal embankment up to the railway line. In case there is urgency the right embankment down-stream of the railway line may also be taken up for construction at vulnerable places

(6) The allocation of cost for flood storage may be settled between the three Governments according to the general principles, of allocation of costs of multipurpose dam.

(7) The operation of Chandil reservoir so far as flood moderation is concerned may be directed by a standing Committee of the Chief Engineers of the States of Bihar, Orissa and West Bengal. The Central Water and Power Commission may be associated with the committee. The detailed manual of operation may be evolved in due course.

(8) The flood forecasting of Subarnarekha river is alredy being done by the C.W. & P.C. It should continue to do so and when the reservoir is put into operation, the flood forecasting work should be done according to the direction of the Standing Committee.

The State Government of Orissa have agreed with the recommendations (1) to (4) above with the following observations:

(1) The flood storage to be provided in the Chandil dam should be subject to the clearance of Central Water Commission and that the entire Subarnarekha project should receive the concurrence of Orissa Government before construction is started.

(2) The storage reservoir should be completed first and embankements thereafter.

They have not agreed with the recommendation (5) that the State Government of West Bengal may be permitted to take up the embankment in their territory pending the completion of Chandil dam.

Regarding allocation of cost, recommendation (6), the State Government have suggested that the entire cost of flood storage should be borne by the Centre.

The State Government have agreed with recommendations (7) and (8).

(c) and (d). None of the schemes suggested by the Committee have yet been finalised.

New sugar factories in cooperative sector

2381. SHRI NIMBALKAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the exorbitant rise in the costs of sugar plants has made it almost impossible for new sugar factories to come up in the cooperative sector;

(b) whether the Government propose to frame a new policy in order to come to the help of new sugar cooperatives; and

(c) whether there is a proposal to convert the Kolhapur Sugar Mills into a cooperative sugar factory?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHIDE): (a) and (b). Newly licenced

sugar factories in the cooperative sector, are generally facing difficulties on account of increased cost of the plant and machinery, as well as erection and installation thereof. Government had set up a Committee to study his problems and to suggest various incentives and other measures for making the new sugar factories economically viable units. The report of this Committee is presently under consideration of the Government.

(c). The Government of Maharashtra have informed that a proposal from a Cooperative Society for the purchase of Kolhapur Sugar Mills has been received by them and to examine the matter, they have constituted a valuation Committee in October 1974.

Additional amount of sugar earmarked for purchase by S.T.C.

2882. SHRI NIMBALKAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are considering raising the free-sale quota of sugar from 30 per cent of the total output to 35 per cent; and

(b) whether a large portion of this additional amount is to be earmarked for purchase by State Trading Corporation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a). The ratio of free sale sugar for 1974-75 season has been raised from 30 to 35 per cent.

(b). The quantity of free sale sugar to be purchased by State Trading Corporation for exports would be determined from time to time after a review of the production trends and the requirements for consumption within the country.

केन्द्रीय भारतीय भाषा संस्थान मैसूर

2883. **श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह :** क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारतीय भाषाओं के केन्द्रीय अनुसन्धान, मैसूर ने विभिन्न भाषाओं के अध्यापन कार्य में अनुसन्धान तथा सुधार करने के लिए क्या उपाय किए हैं तथा गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान कितने अनुसन्धानकर्ताओं तथा छात्रों को प्रशिक्षण दिया गया; और

(ख) इस संस्थान के केन्द्र किन किन स्थानों पर हैं तथा उनके विकास के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय तथा संस्कृति विभाग में उपमंत्री (श्री डी० पी० यादव) : (क) और (ख) विभिन्न भारतीय भाषाओं के अध्यापन कार्य में सुधार करने की दृष्टि से, संस्थान इन भाषाओं के अध्यापन के तरीकों में अनुसन्धान करता है, भाषा शिक्षकों को प्रशिक्षण प्रदान करता है और शिक्षण सामग्री तैयार करता है। संस्थान ने लगभग 1100 भाषा शिक्षकों को प्रशिक्षण प्रदान किया है और 19 सम्मेलनों, सेमिनारों तथा कार्यशालाओं का आयोजन किया है जिनमें विश्वविद्यालयों, राजकीय तथा गैर-राजकीय संस्थाओं के लगभग 600 अध्येताओं को प्रशिक्षित किया गया है। संस्थान ने 95 प्रकाशन भी निकाले हैं। संस्थान के केन्द्र भुवनेश्वर, पूना, पटियाला, मैसूर और सोलन में स्थित हैं। संस्थान और इसके केन्द्रों को और विकसित करने की दृष्टि से पांचवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना अवधि के लिए 150 लाख रुपए के योजनागत प्रावधान का प्रस्ताव है, जब कि चौथी योजना के दौरान लगभग 94 लाख रुपए व्यय किए गए थे।

भारतीय कृषि अनुसन्धान परिषद् का वार्षिक बजट तथा गेहूं, चावल तथा धान के संबंध में अनुसन्धान पर खर्च

2884. **श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह** : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारतीय कृषि अनुसन्धान परिषद् का वार्षिक बजट कितना है तथा अनुसन्धान तथा प्रशासन पर इसका क्रमश: खर्च कितना है;

(ख) क्या भारतीय कृषि अनुसन्धान परिषद् ने हाल ही में धान, गेहूं, मक्का, ज्वार तथा कपास के बारे में कोई अनुसन्धान किया है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी विवरण क्या है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णासाहिब पी० शिन्दे) (क) से (ग). एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा गया है। [ग्रन्थालय में रख दिया गया। देखिए संख्य LT 9146/75]

Distribution of Fertiliser to States during the last two years

2885. SHRI RAM PRAKASH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of fertiliser supplied to various States during the last two years; and

(b) whether the State of Haryana has requested the Government to increase the quantity of fertiliser to the State and if so, the reaction of the Union Government thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a). Statements I and II showing the supplies if imported and domestic fertilisers made to various States during the years 1973-74 and 1974-75 are laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library. See No. LT-9147/75]

(b). No Sir. In fact the State Government of Haryana is not willing to lift fully the fertilisers so far allotted to Harayana State for the current Kharif seasons (February-July, 1975).

Prices being paid to Cane Growers

2886. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE:
SHRI SHARAD YADAV:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) what are the actual prices that are being paid to the cane growers in different sugar zones or regions of the country during the current crushing season;

(b) the estimated sugar production this year;

(c) whether the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation discussed with the Commerce Ministry the total quantity to be set aside for the purposes of exports; and

(d) if so, the nature of these discussions and the decisions reached?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P SHINDE): (a). A statement showing the range of sugarcane prices actually being paid by sugar factories at gate for 1974-75 season is attached.

(b). According to the present trends, the sugar production during the current season may exceed the existing record production of 42.62 lakh tonnes achieved in 1969-70 season.

(c) and (d). The discussions take place periodically to review the position regarding export possibilities. The effort will be to export the maximum possible consistent with the minimum requirements for consumption within the country.

Statement

Range of sugarcane prices actually paid by sugar factories at gate during 1974-75 season.

(Figures in Rs./Quintal)

State	1974-75 Price being paid by fys.
U.P.	12·25 to 14.50
Bihar	12·25 to 13.75
Punjab	12·60 to 14.35
Haryana	12.50 to 13 75
Assam	11·00
West Bengal	12·50
Orissa	8·50 to 12·50
M.P.	13·00 to 14·50
Rajasthan	12·50 to 14 25
Maharashtra	9·00* to 20·00*
Gujarat	10·00* to 15·00*
Andhra Pradesh	8·61* to 12·00
Tamil Nadu	8·80* to 11·50*
Karnataka	12·00* to 17·50*
Kerala	8·00* to 10·00*
Pondicherry	9·50
Nagaland	11·00
Goa	8·50*

*These are the provisional prices paid as advance (mostly by the Co-operative factories) pending fixation of final prices.

Gain to industry on increase in percentage of Free Market Sugar

2887. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the 5 per cent increase in the free market sugar will not result in a net gain to industry of Rs. 60 crores on an estimated production of 40 lakhs; and

(b) if not, what will be the actual benefit to industry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). The 5 per cent increase in the quota of free-sale sugar was decided solely to avoid an increase in the price of levy sugar. It is too early to say whether at all and if so, to what extent this will result in the industry getting additional profits. It will depend on the average of the realisation by the industry from the disposal of free sale sugar over the full year.

Political Rights to Teachers

2888. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE:
SHRI N. E. HORO:
SHRI ARJUN SETHI:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government's and the UGC's attention has been drawn to the new University legislation in the States under which the political rights of the teachers are sought to be destroyed; and

(b) if so, whether the Central Government and the UGC propose to issue instructions to the States that they should not do anything that is likely to whittle down the freedom of speech, expression and association of the University teachers?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) and (b). The question whether a teacher, who is elected to the Parliament or a State Legislature, may be allowed to continue teaching work without being obliged to resign his teaching position or taking leave from the University or College has been considered by the University Grants Commission. The Commission has expressed the view that "the teachers who are either elected or nominated to the Parliament/State Legislatures may not be required to resign their academic position or to take long leave during the tenure of their membership. In order that the teaching work may not suffer, the University may consider prescribing the minimum number of days that such teachers should be available for their academic teaching and research work in the University. Such teachers should not hold any administrative positions/responsibilities during the period they are members of Parliament/Legislatures". This view of the Commission, with which the Government/Legislature". This view of the to the notice of all the State Governments and Universities. The academic freedom of teachers to persue and publish independent studies and researches and to speak and write about significant national and international issues should be protected.

World Bank Aid for Seed Industry at Nagpur

2889. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE & IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to seek World Bank Assistance for setting up a seed industry in Nagpur region;

(b) if so, the facts thereof;

(c) at what stage of consideration the matter stands; and

(d) steps taken/proposed to expedite the proposal?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) to (d). A proposal has been made to the World Bank for taking up a seed Project in Maharashtra with Bank assistance. The draft project Report had been discussed with World Bank officials and it is at present under consideration of the Bank. The Government of India have also decided to formulate a National Seeds Project to establish organised seed production agencies in some of the States in the country. The World Bank has agreed in principle to support such a seeds Project. The Maharashtra Seed Project is, therefore, proposed for inclusion as a sub-project of the National Seeds Project.

Price and Sale of Imported Fertilizer

2890. SHRI P. R, SHENOY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of fertilizers sold by the Fertilizer Corporation of India during the years 1972-73, 1973-74 and 1974-75 (upto date);

(b) the percentage of imported fertilizers sold during these years; and

(c) the prices at which different fertilizers were sold at different times?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) The total quantity of fertilisers sold by the Fertiliser Corporation of India during the years

1972-73 and 1974-75 (April—January) is as given below:—

('000 *tonnes material*)

Name of Fertiliser	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75 (Upto Jan '75)
Ammonium Sulphate	236·4	245·4	209·6
Urea	277·8	251·3	249·8
Ammonium Sulphate Nitrate	55·8	47·0	20·8
Calcium Ammonium Nitrate	216·8	249·6	134·5
Suphala	259·3	213·5	157·7
N.P.K.	1·2	..	..
Ammonium Nitro-Phosphate	9·9	206·0	83·9
TOTAL	1057·2	1212·8	856·3

NOTE.—The above figures include also imported products.

(b) Out of the total quantity of fertilisers sold by the Fertiliser Corporation of India, the percentage of imported fertilisers sold by it as part of its seeding programme, during the years 1972-73, 1973-74 and 1974-75 (April—January) is as given below:—

1972-73	2·7%
1973-74	17·0 %
1974-75 (April-January)	10·1 %

(c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House, [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-9148/75.]

Failure of New Wheat Policy

2891. SHRI R. S. PANDEY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the new wheat policy formulated in April, 1974 at the instance and assurance of private traders has proved to be failure as traders did not sell wheat at Rs. 160 per quintal to public as per their assurance; and

(b) if so, the remedial measures proposed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). As a result of indications given by the Federation of All India Foodgrain Dealers' Association, certain exceptions were raised regarding the recent of wheat from traders levy and the price at which the wheat will be available in the open market. These expectations have not been fully realised. However, taking into consideration the level of production of wheat during the current year, the extent of marketable surplus available and the prevailing price levels of other foodgrains, it would not be correct to say that the wheat policy formulated in 1974 has not yielded the expected results.

The remedial action taken included measures such as fixation of maximum wholesale and retail prices of wheat in surplus as well as deficit States, stoppage of issual of export permits to private traders in Punjab and Haryana, reduction of stock limits for traders as well as cultivators, direct purchases from producers by public agencies at higher than the procurement prices and de-hoarding operation undertaken by the various State Governments.

The experience gained during the 1974-75 marketing season would be kept in view while formulating the new wheat policy for the ensuing Rabi season.

Massive Dairy Project in Eastern U.P.

2892. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Cooperative Dairy Federations' Planning and Implementation Board under the project called "Operation Food" have a massive dairy project underway in Varanasi in Eastern Uttar Pradesh which promises to be one of the largest dairy projects in the world;

(b) whether the project is likely to take up cattle development, milk procurement, processing and distribution on scientific lines; and

(c) whether initially the said project is likely to cover Varanasi, Mirzapur, Ghazipur and Ballia district and is expected to be commissioned by this year?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) to (c), A dairy plant with a capacity to handle 1.0 lakh litres of milk per day together with a plant to manufacture 5.0 tons of s.m.p. daily is being set up at Varanasi under the Project WMP 618 (Operation Food) and is likely to be commissioned by the end of 1975. The Project will be financed partly by the Indian Dairy Corporation and partly by the U.P. Government. A Project for organising breeding, animal health cover, feed and fodder development and extension activities to cover a sizeable breedable population in the districts of Varanasi, Ballia, Mirzapur and Ghazipur has been approved. In addition, a plant with a capacity to manufacture 100/M/T balanced cattle feed per day is being set up at Varanasi to be financed fully by the I.D.C. The projects are being implemented through the U.P. Pradeshik Cooperative Dairy Federation.

Institutes for research in manufacture of Wood Products and Panels

2893. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Third World Consultation on Wood Based Panels have recommended the setting up of regional institutes to impart training and extend research facilities in the manufacture of wood products and panels;

(b) if so, whether this is likely to lead to considerable improvement in the quality and designs of Indian Wood products; and

(c) whether India's vast timber resources which have not been fully utilised for want of adequate industrial support are likely to be utilised?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) Yes, Sir. The text of the resolution is as follows:

"The Consultation recognised the critical shortage of specialized personnel in the forest industries and especially in the wood-based panel industries of most developing countries. Proposals to establish national and regional education and training centres with facilities for demonstration and for practical training at

the professional and technical levels were fully endorsed as a means of strengthening the forest industries and speeding up their development. Since such centres cannot be organised in all the developing countries it was suggested that there should be one regional centres in each of the major regions, at locations with educational and industrial infrastructure. The Consultation recommended that U.N. agencies should financially support the establishment and initial operation of such institutions."

(b) Though the quality of Panel products produced in India is in no way poorer in comparison to those produced in the developed world, improvement in designs and manufacturing process are possible by the new technologies adopted in the field. Similarly diversification of products is likely to result in fuller utlisation of the raw material.

(c) The adoption of new technology and know-how and diversification of products is likely to result in fuller utilisation of the less important tropical timbers resulting in greater output from unit area of forests provided there is adequate industrial support.

Stock of sugar with Factories

2894. SHRI K. MALLANNA. Will the MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE & IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been any increase in sugar production during last year; and

(b) if so, the total closing stock of sugar with factories in November, 1974?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) The sugar production during 1973-74 season (1st October, 1973 to 30th September, 1974) was 39 48 lakhs tonnes as against 38.73 lakh tonnes in 1972-73 season.

(b) The closing stocks of sugar with factories as on 30th November, 1974, totalled 5.95 lakh tonnes.

Barachauka Basin Drainage Scheme in West Bengal

2895. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the former Irrigation Minister, Dr. K. L. Rao had requested West Bengal Government many times for undertaking work of Barachauka Basin Drainage Scheme, approved by the Planning Commission, without delay and whether the issue was raised in the Lok Sabha several times;

(b) if so, the reasons for delay in implementing the scheme;

(c) whether during the last 8 years more than double the amount estimated for the scheme has been spent for temporary relief, and flood restoration works in this area;

(d) if so, whether the work for implementing the Barachauka Basin Drainage Scheme in Midnapur district of West Bengal will be started this year; and

(e) if so, facts thereabout; and if not, the reasons for the delay?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH): (a) to (e). At the instance of some honourable members of Parliament from West Bengal, the former Minister of Irrigation and Power, Dr. K.L. Rao had written to the State Government of West Bengal suggesting the early implementation of the Barachauka Basin Drainage Scheme, then *estimated to cost Rs. 32 lakhs, keeping* in view the recurring damage caused by the floods, the expenditure incurred on relief measures, and the hardship to large number of people in the area. Early implementation of the scheme had also been stressed in the Lok Sabha.

The State Government have reported that the work on the scheme had been taken up in 1973-74 and a provision of Rs. 4 lakhs has been made for 1974-75. The latest estimated cost of the scheme is Rs. 94 lakhs.

Procurement of Foodgrains in West Bengal

2896 SHRI SAMAR GAHA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state.

(a) whether the statutory orders relating to the procurement of paddy and other foodgrains in respect of Contai Sub-Division of West Bengal and 24 Parganas were issued by the West Bengal Government with the prior concurrence of the Central Government;

(b) what is the policy of Government of India in regard to fixation of procurement targets;

(c) the reasons for fixing procurement targets for Contai Sub-Division of W Bengal at 33,000 M.T. and 24 Parganas only 25,000 M T although estimated paddy productions of these two districts are not much different; and

(d) whether Central Government propose to advise the State Government to review the procurement target for Contai Sub-Division which suffered five major floods and one drought during last 8 years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) In West Bengal, there is compulsory procurement of only paddy and rice Paddy is procured by means of a graded levy on producers in the whole of the State excepting the statutory rationed areas and certain parts of Darjeeling district. Rice is procured by means of 50 per cent levy on rice mills in whole of the State. The statutory orders for this purpose have been issued by the State Government after obtaining the prior concurrence of the Central Government.

(b) to (d): The State-wise procurement targets are fixed by the Government of India in consultation with the State Government after taking into account of the crop prospects and other relevant factors. It is left to the State Government to fix the district-wise procurement targets, keeping in view the local situation and it is for the State Government to review these targets, if necessary.

Estimate of Production of Oilseeds and Mustard Seeds

2897. SHRI SHARAD YADAV: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have made a rough estimate of the oilseeds production during the Kharif and Rabi seasons for 1974-75;

(b) whether it is a fact that the production of groundnuts and mustard seeds has shown a sharp increase;

(c) whether the Government propose to take steps to bring down the prices of edible oils in the next few months, and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHU DAS PATEL): (a) and (b) Final estimates of production of Kharif and Rabi oilseeds for the year 1974-75 have not become available from various State Governments. However, according to present indications, the production of major oilseeds during the kharif season, of which groundnut accounts for a substantial portion, is likely to register a fall as compared to the previous years level of 57.4 lakh tonnes in view of the unfavourable weather conditions particularly in Gujarat and Tamil Nadu. The production of major oilseeds during the rabi season of which rapeseed and mustard contributes a substantial portion is likely to show an increase during 1974-75 as compared to the level of 29.4 lakh tonnes in 1973-74.

(c) and (d). Prices of edible oilseeds/ oils have generally fallen since August-September, 1974. The fall has been particularly marked in the case of rabi oilseeds and oils. The price situation is kept under constant review and appropriate measures are taken as and when circumstances warrant.

Dropping of Scheme of Provision of Built up Houses by D.D.A. in Delhi

2898. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Delhi Development Authority have given up the present scheme of providing built up houses to different categories of people in Delhi; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The question does not arise.

World Wide system of Grain Reserve

2899. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be placed to state:

(a) whether major grain producing nations in its recent meeting in London have considered world-wide system of grain reserves; and

(b) if so, what are the broad outlines of the system?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). An *ad-hoc* meeting of major grain producing, consuming and trading countries of the world was held in London on February 10 and 11, 1975, to consider a proposal for international grain reserves. The meeting was of an informal nature, seeking free exchange of views of participants entirely without commitment on the part of their respective authorities. The matter is to be pursued further, after the results of discussions at related for a i.e. UNCTAD, GATT are known.

Rehabilitation Homes for Leprosy

2900. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION. SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of leprosy beggar rehabilitation homes in each of the States at present;

(b) whether Government are aware that the present number of homes for leprosy affected beggars are quite inadequate; and

(c) if so, the number of rehabilitation homes likely to be set up in each of the States during the Fifth Plan Period?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) Statement I showing the number of leprosy beggar rehabilitation homes in the States of Gujarat, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal and the Union Territory of Delhi is laid on th Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-9149/75]. No separate institutional facilities for leper beggars exist in other States.

(b) and (c). The prevention and control of beggary is a State subject. Implementation of programmes in relation to the establishment of homes etc. for leprosy beggars falls within the purview of the State Governments, Statement II showing the State-wise distribution of existing institutions meant to prevent beggary is laid on the Table of the House [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-9149/75].

Regularisation of Unauthorised Colonies in Delhi

2901. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of unauthorised colonies which have come up in Delhi upto December, 1970 and which have been regularised or are likely to be regularised during the year 1974-75; and

(b) the number of such unauthorised colonies as are still to be regularised and the reasons for delay?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). The surveys conducted upto 1967 revealed that 204 unauthorised colonies had come up in Delhi upto the 1st February, 1967. Of the 204 unauthorised colonies which had come up before the 1st February, 1967, 171 colonies have been regularised in terms of the policy decision of the Government. The remaining 33 colonies could not be regularised as they are located in the "green"/non-conforming areas and are therefore not covered by the policy laid down for regularisation of such colonies.

The Government had constituted a Committee in August, 1974, to make a case by case study in respect of all unauthorised colonies, which have come up in Delhi, in particular before 15th June, 1972 in order that a decision in regard to such colonies could be taken. The Committee has submitted its report, which is being examined by the Government.

दिल्ली में अपने मकानों वाले सरकारी कर्मचारी

2902. श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र : क्या **निर्माण और आवास** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केन्द्रीय सरकार तथा दिल्ली प्रशासन के दिल्ली में काम करने वाले ऐसे कितने कर्मचारी हैं जिनके परिवारों के पास (संघ राज्य क्षेत्र) दिल्ली में अपने स्वयं के मकान हैं; और

(ख) उनमें से कितने लोगों को सरकारी आवास भी मिले हुये हैं ?

निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री दलबीर सिंह) : (क) तथा (ख). केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारियों के बारे में अब तक की सूचना, एकत्र की जा रही है । चूंकि दिल्ली प्रशासन के कर्मचारियों का आवंटन करना बन्द कर दिया गया है, अतः उनके बारे में सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है ।

सम्पदा निदेशालय के सरकारी कर्मचारियों को 'आउट आफ टर्न' आधार पर सरकारी आवास का आबंटन

2903. श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र :
श्री बीरभद्र सिंह :

क्या **निर्माण और आवास** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सम्पदा निदेशालय के कितने प्रतिशत कर्मचारियों को 'आउट आफ टर्न' आधार पर सरकारी निवास आवंटित किये गये हैं; और

(ख) क्या यह प्रतिशतता अन्य प्रत्येक विभाग में इस आधार पर आवंटित सरकारी निवास की प्रतिशतता से अधिक है ?

निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री दलबीर सिंह) : (क) तथा (ख). मांग पर आधारित, दिल्ली/नई दिल्ली में सम्पदा निदेशालय के कर्मचारियों के मामले में, पिछले 3 वर्षों के दौरान स्वीकृत किये गये तदर्थ आवंटनों की प्रतिशतता अन्य विभागों की 2.3 प्रतिशत के मुकाबले में 3.2 प्रतिशत है।

अन्ध निवारण पखवाड़ा

2904. **श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र :** क्या **शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या जनवरी में अन्ध निवारण पखवाड़ा मनाया गया था;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस पखवाड़े में क्या कार्यक्रम रखे गये थे; और

(ग) सरकार द्वारा गत वर्ष अंधे व्यक्तियों के कल्याण के लिये कितनी राशि खर्च की गई तथा कौनसी कल्याणकारी परियोजनायें आरम्भ की गई हैं ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय तथा संस्कृति विभाग में उप मंत्री (श्री अरविन्द नेताम): (क) जी, हां। लुइस ब्रेल की 166 वीं बरसी के अवसर पर लुइस ब्रेल स्मारक समिति ने इसका आयोजन दिल्ली में किया था।

(ख) नेत्रहीन व्यक्तियों की समस्याओं पर ध्यान केन्द्रित करने के लिये केवल एक समारोह किया गया था। इसमें नेत्रहीन छात्रों ने भाषण दिए थे, जिनमें उन्होंने अपने दृष्टिकोण बताए थे। नेत्रहीन छात्रों द्वारा एक विविध मनोरंजन कार्यक्रम भी पेश किया गया था, जो इस समारोह की विशेष बात थी। नेत्रहीन व्यक्तियों के कल्याण के लिए धन एकत्रित करने हेतु एक अभियान भी शुरू किया गया था।

(ग) नेत्रहीन व्यक्तियों के कल्याण से सम्बन्धित निम्नलिखित प्रमुख कार्यक्रमों पर कुल 33,28,500 रुपए की धनराशि खर्च की गई थी:—

(1) राष्ट्रीय नेत्रहीन केन्द्र, देहरादून का प्रशासन।

(2) स्वैच्छिक संगठनों को अनुदान।

(3) नेत्रहीन छात्रों को छात्रवृत्तियां प्रदान करना।

(4) नेत्रहीन व्यक्तियों के अध्यापकों के प्रशिक्षण के लिए चार केन्द्रों का प्रशासन।

पी० एल० 480 के अन्तर्गत अनाजों का आयात

2905. **श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र :** क्या **कृषि और सिंचाई** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पी० एल० 480 के अन्तर्गत शीघ्र ही अनाजों के आयात की सम्भावना है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस समझौते के अन्तर्गत कितना अनाज आयात किया जायेगा; और

(ग) इस अनाज का मूल्य कितना होगा ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णासाहिब पी० शिंदे) : (क) से (ग). दीर्घकालीन ऋण सुविधा के आधार पर खाद्यान्नों का आयात करने से सम्बन्धित प्रश्न पर संयुक्त राज्य सरकार से बातचीत हो रही है। आयात करने की शर्तों और खाद्यान्नों की मात्रा तथा मूल्य के बारे में अभी भी विचार-विमर्श हो रहा है।

Villages affected with Scarcity in Gujarat

2906. SHRI D. P. JADEJA:

SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of villages in Gujarat State where scarcity/semi-scarcity conditions have been declared by the Government District-wise, for the year 1974-75; and

(b) nature of help Government propose to give to those areas?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) Statement showing the number of villages in Gujarat declared as scarcity/semi-scarcity affected as on 19-2-1975 during the year 1974-75:

Sl. No.	Name of District	No. of villages decalared as scarcity affected	No. of villages declared as semi scarcity affected
1.	Kutch	1018	..
2.	Jamnagar	662	18
3.	Rajkot	815	18
4.	Mehsana	855	114
5.	Surendranagar	405	255
6.	Banaskantha	1377	1
7.	Junagadh.	702	48
8.	Amreli	331	223
9.	Sabarkantha	173	553
10.	Ahmedabad	574	107
11.	Bhavnagar	660	75
12.	Kaira	265	188
13.	Baroda	26	217
14.	Panchmahals	1107	538
15.	Broach	123	79
16.	Gandhinagar.	75	..
	Tota	5168	2434

(b) The people in the drought affected areas are being provided with employment on relief works. Foodgrains are being distributed through Fair-price-shops. Gratuitous relief is being given to the old, infirm and disabled persons. Arrangements for drinking water are being made in the areas where difficulty is being felt, Nutrition programme, mid-day-meal programme and applied nutrition programme are being stepped up for providing nutritious food to school-going children and expectant and nursing mothers, Cattle conservation measures such as arrangement of fodder at concessional rates and migration of cattle to safer areas have been organised on a large scale.

The Government of India has sanctioned advance plan assistance to the tune of Rs. 14 1/4 crores. In addition to this, a sum of Rs. 10 crores has been sanctioned by the Government of India for agricultural inputs.

Cultivation of Legumes to meet needs of Nitrogeneous Fertiliser

2907. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA:

SHRI P. GANGADEB:

SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI:

SHRI D. D. DESAI:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Agricultural Scientists have underlined the need for cultivating legumes in the context of the shortage of nitrogeneous fertiliser in the country at one of the sessions of the 62nd Indian Science Congress held in New Delhi on the 4th January, 1975;

(b) if so, whether Leguminous plants have the ability to extract nitrogen directly from the air and return it to the soil; and

(c) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir. The bacteria living in the nodules of leguminous plants have the ability to fix atmospheric nitrogen which is metabolized by leguminous plants Depending on the amount of residues of the leguminous plants remauung in the soil, a certain amount of nitrogen is returned to the soil.

(c) The research work so far conducted indicates that the leguminous plants used for green manuring generally enrich the soil in nitrogen from 20—60 kg. N Per hectare, depending on the initial nitrogen status, management of the soid and amount of dry matter produced. The quantity of nitrogen fixed by an acre of legumes in the growing season varies widely from a few kg. to 200 to 300 or even more The quantity fixed is determined by several factors such as plants species, density of the plant stand weed competition, climatic conditions, effectiveness of the bacterial strains and pH and nutrient status of the soil especially the amount of nitrogen made available In a sandy soil, a well-inoculated legume may fixed most of the nitrogen in the soil. In soils high in organic matter the legume may obtain as much as half of its nitrogen from the soil.

मंत्रियों के बंगलों पर व्यय

2908. **श्री फूल चन्द वर्मा** : क्या **निर्माण और आवास** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि वर्ष 1974–75 मे प्रधान मन्त्री, केन्द्रीय मन्त्रियों, राज्य मन्त्रियों और उपमन्त्रियों के बगलों तथा बिजली, पानी और टेलीफोनों पर अलग अलग कुल कितना व्यय हुआ ?

निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री रामेश्वर सिंह) : 1974–75 का वर्ष 31–3–75 को समाप्त होगा । 1974–75 के वित्तीय वर्ष के अन्त तक मन्त्रियों के बगलों पर हुआ व्यय, जिसमे जल पूर्ति, बिजली तथा टेलीफोन का व्यय शामिल है, वित्तीय वर्ष के समाप्त होने के बाद ही मालूम होगा ।

भारतीय खाद्य निगम द्वारा 1974 में मूंगफली उत्पादों का निर्यात

2909. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय** : क्या **कृषि और सिंचाई** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) भारतीय खाद्य निगम ने वर्ष 1974 के दौरान किन-किन देशों को मूगफली उत्पादो का निर्यात किया तथा उससे कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा की आय हुई; और

(ख) गत दो वर्षों मे भारतीय खाद्य निगम ने कौन से नए सन्यन्त्र स्थापित किए ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री अण्णासाहिब पी० शिंदे) : (क) भारतीय खाद्य निगम ने 1974 के दौरान जिन-जिन देशों को मूगफली के उत्पादों का निर्यात किया और उससे जितनी विदेशी मुद्रा अर्जित की गई, उन, ब्यौरा इस प्रकार है .—

देश का नाम	अर्जित की गई विदेशी मुद्रा
	(रुपयो मे)
पश्चिमी जर्मनी	7,03,835.05
यू० के०	2,42,902,10
पोलैण्ड	3.58,775.14

(ख) भारतीय खाद्य निगम ने पिछले दो वर्षों के दौरान कोई नया मूगफली विधायन सन्यन्त्र स्थापित नही किया है ।

कैलारस शूगर मिल्स, मुरैना को गन्ने की बिक्री

2910. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :** क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश के मुरैना जिला स्थित कैलारस शूगर मिल्स की गन्ना उगाने के लिए अपनी कितनी भूमि है ;

(ख) क्या खरीदे गए गन्ने के मूल्य का भुगतान काफी विलम्ब से किया गया जिसके कारण काश्तकार उक्त कारखानों को गन्ना बेचने से कतराते हैं ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में क्या उपचारात्मक कार्यवाही करने का विचार है और

(घ) क्या सरकार का विचार गन्ना उत्पादकों को सुधरे किस्म के बीज, उर्वरक और ऋण देने की व्यवस्था करने का है जिससे उक्त कारखाने को अधिक मात्रा में गन्ना मिल सके ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री अण्णासाहिब पी० शिन्दे) : (क) से (घ). मध्य प्रदेश सरकार से सूचना मांगी गई है और इसे यथाशीघ्र सभा के पटल पर रख दिया जाएगा ।

Acute shortage of Drinking Water in District of Gujarat

2911. SHRI P. M. MEHTA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether once again the districts of Gujarat like Bhavnagar are facing acute shortage of drinking water;

(b) if so, the main reasons for the same;

(c) what steps have been taken to help the State in this regard; and

(d) to what extent the position has improved from January, 1975?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (d). The information is being collected from the Government of Gujarat and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha on receipt.

Shortage of Text Books

2912. SHRI P. M. MEHTA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the shortage of text books are still continuing in the country;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to sell the books at petrol pumps on cheap rate; and

(c) what other steps are being taken in providing cheap books to the students?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) to (c). Government have not received any complaints of general shortage of text books. Sufficient paper has been made available to State Governments for printing text books. The paper is made available at a specially reduced price by the mills. Most State Governments have nationalised school text books and hence the price of such book is very low. Such paper is also available for printing college text books. Further, text books are also supplied free to poor students. Text book banks and Text book libraries assist students who do not have the means to purchase text books. Government have no proposal to sell books through petrol pumps.

Expenditure on Maintenance of Ministers Residences in New Delhi

2913. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) total expenditure incurred in connection with maintenance and furnishing of New Delhi Residences of each Central Minister including the Prime Minister, year-wise, during 1972-73 upto the end of January, 1975;

(b) break-down of the expenditures so incurred during each of the above-mentioned years;

(c) whether Government are considering to reduce expenditure on this account; and

(d) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Financial Assistance by U.G.C. to Andhra University

2914. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) purpose-wise amount of financial assistance given by the U. G. C. to the Andhra University during the last three years;

(b) whether the U. G. C. has any machinery to ensure proper utilisation of the assistance so given;

(c) if so, what is that machinery;

(d) whether allegations of misuse of U. G. C. funds and other irregularities and malpractices by the Andhra University authority have been received by his Ministry;

(e) if so, what are the details thereof;

(f) whether any investigations were conducted into those allegations; and

(g) if so, the findings thereof and action taken thereto?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House [*Placed in Library. See* No LT-9150/75].

(b) and (c). The *University Grants* Commission requires that audited statements of account and utilisation certificates issued by the Local Fund authority concerned are submitted in respect of grants given by it.

(d) to (g). A printed 'Bulletin' entitled 'Andhra University-Heaven of Jobbery' by one Shri D. Sesha Appa Rao, Member of Andhra University Senate and of Andhra Pradesh Bar Council has been received. The 'Bulletin' contains *inter-alia* allegations against Andhra University for misuse of grants received by it from the University Grants Commission. The Commission has asked for the comments of the University on these allegations. The comments on some of the allegations contained in the bulletin have been received by the Commission and are under their examination.

Policy of debarring Countries from joining International Sports

2915. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the policy adopted by certain Sports Associations in the country in regard to debarring a few countries from joining the International Sports meet had the approval of the Government of India;

(b) if so, Government's policy for the Sports Associations for their guidance in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) and (b). The action taken by Sports Associations in debarring certain countries has been broadly, in consonance with the policy of the Government.

Check on Influx of people to cities

2916. SHRI NIMBALKAR: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government contemplate any steps to check the influx of people to cities; and

(b) if so, the measures therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). The Conference of State Ministers of Housing and Urban Development, held at Madras from the 31st May to the 2nd June, 1974, endorsed the recommendation of the Conference of Chief Town Planners that the Ministry of Works and Housing might set up a high level Committee or Commission to work out the components of a national urbanisation and urban development policy. As a first step in this direction, the Central Town and Country Planning Organisation convened a meeting of experts in New Delhi on the 28th January, 1975 to consider the approach to a national urbanisation policy. The Resolution adopted at the meeting has recently been received and the recommendations contained in it are being examined.

Absorption of retrenched Staff of National Archives Library

2917. SHRI DALIP SINGH: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Library of the National Archives of India has not been set right but the staff provided for the completion of the job has been retrenched w.e.f. 1st January, 1975; and

(b) whether it is proposed to absorb the retrenched staff in Ministry of Education and Social Welfare and other offices?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) and (b). About two thirds of the arrears work in the library of the National Archives of India has already been cleared and efforts are continuing to clear the remaining arrears work as soon as possible. Out of 32 temporary posts sanctioned for this work, 19 posts have not been continued beyond 31st December 1974. The question of continuing the remaining 13 temporary posts is under consideration. Subject to the observance of the established procedures and rules, efforts are being made to absorb the retrenched temporary staff in question in the Central Government offices and organisations to the maximum extent possible.

Purchase of Lamination Press by National Archives of India

2918. SHRI DALIP SINGH: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) when the Lamination Press was purchased by the National Archives of India and from which country;

(b) how long it has worked and what has been the output in comparison to its cost;

(c) the reasons of its disposal by auction now and whether the Press could not be repaired and made workable; and

(d) the reasons for purchasing such preservation equipments which are already available in the Archives?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) The Lamination Press was purchased in 1948 from U.S.A.

(b) The Press has been in commission for nearly 20 years and over 26 lakhs documents of varying sizes have been laminated.

(c) The question does not arise as the Press is in satisfactory working condition and there is no proposal to auction it.

(d) There is need to increase preservation facilities in the National Archives of India as well as in the other archival repositories and libraries considering the large number of documents requiring to be preserved both in Government as well in private hands.

Alloction for Housing Scheme in Orissa

2919. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the total allocation made for Housing Scheme in Orissa during 1974-75 and 1975-76 respectively;

(b) whether the amount has been allocated separately for rural and urban housing; and

(c) if so, the respective allocations thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (c). For the years 1974-75 and 1975-76 the approved Plan outlays for Orissa for all State Sector Housing Schemes (both Urban and Rural) are Rs. 200 lakhs and Rs. 235 lakhs respectively. These outlays include Rs. 65 lakhs (Rs. 40 lakhs for 1974-75 and Rs. 25 lakhs for 1975-76) for providing House-sites to landles workers in rural areas under the Minimum Needs Programme.

Progress in provision of house-sites for landless workers in rural areas

2920. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Orissa Government has reported any progress by now under the scheme for provision of house-sites for landless workers in rural areas;

(b) if so, the details of the houses built under this programme;

(c) how the 40 lakhs of rupees earmarked for this purpose for Orissa has been utilised in 1974-75; and

(d) what is the allocation made for 1975-76 for Orissa for this purpose?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. On the basis of the information received from the State Government, out of 3460 house-sites selected for development, 498 house-sites have been developed.

(b) There is no provision for construction of houses under the Scheme for provision of house-sites to landless workers in rural areas.

(c) Amount of Rs. 40 lakhs earmarked for development of house-sites for 1974-75 was reduced to Rs. 15.00 lakhs to provide funds for labour intensive works in drought, cyclone and flood affected areas. A sum of Rs. 15,041 was spent for development so far in Koratput District. Reports from other 7 Districts where the Scheme is under execution are awaited by the Orissa Government.

(d) Rs. 25 lakhs.

Grants to Orissa for Sanskrit Studies

2921. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any grants were given to Orissa Government for encouragement of Sanskrit studies in Orissa in 1972-73, 1973-74, 1974-75 and if so, the amount given year-wise;

(b) the names and location of the institutions in Puri District, which received such grants; and

(c) whether the Sanskrit School at Haldia has not received its grants and arrears, if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MNISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) The following grants have been released to the State Government for encouragement of Sanskrit studies in Orissa under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme, being implemented for the purpose.

1972-73	1973-74	1974-75
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
97,204.00	1,03,116.50	1,05,899.00

(b) and (c) The required information is being collected from the State Government and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course

Recommendations of Agricultural Prices Commission on Prices of Sugarcane, Wheat and Paddy

2922. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Agricultural Prices Commission have recommended that the prices of cane, wheat and paddy need not be increased, and

(b) whether the Government have accepted this recommendation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). In so far as paddy is concerned, the Agricultural Prices Commission in its Report on Price Policy for Kharif Cereals for 1974-75 season submitted in September, 1974 recommended an increase of Rs. 4/- per quintal in the procurement prices of standard variety paddy raising the same from Rs. 70/- to Rs. 74/- per quintal uniformly throughout the country. Government of India, however, fixed the price of Rs. 74/- per quintal for coarse variety of paddy in each State.

2. As regards wheat, the Commission has not recommended any increase in the procurement price of 1975-76 marketing season which was fixed at Rs. 105/- per quintal during the marketing season 1974-75.

3 As regards sugarcane, the Commission has recommended that the statutory minimum price payable in 1975-76 season be increased from the existing level of Rs. 8 50 per quintal to Rs. 9.50 per quintal for a basic recovery of 8 5 per cent subject to a proportional premium for every 0 1 per cent increase in recovery above that level.

4 The recommendations in regard to wheat and sugarcane prices are under consideration of Government

D.D.A Flats/Plots to Social Workers

2923. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have advised the Delhi Development Authority to provide a certain number of flats/plots to needy social workers;

(b) if so the facts thereof; and

(c) if not, whether Government have any plans to provide accommodation from its own sources?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) No, Sir

(b) The question does not arise

(c) No, Sir.

यौन शिक्षा

2924 **श्री धनशाह प्रधान :**

श्री म,रखण्डे राय

क्या **शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारत के लगभग सभी विश्वविद्यालयों में अपने पाठ्यक्रम में "यौन शिक्षा' सम्मिलित करने के प्रस्ताव को स्वीकार कर लिया है ,

(ख) क्या विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान योग ने भी उनके प्रस्ताव को स्वीकार कर लिया है

(ग) क्या इस मामले में कोई सर्वेक्षण किया गया है कि इस दिशा का अनुकूल प्रभाव पड़ेगा और

(घ) तत्सम्बन्धी निष्कर्ष क्या हैं ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्री तथा संस्कृति मंत्री (प्रो० एस० नुरूल हसन) : विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग को इस बारे में कोई जानकारी नहीं है कि किन-किन विश्वविद्यालयों ने अपने पाठ्यक्रमों में यौन शिक्षा लागू कर दी है अथवा लागू करने का विचार रखते हैं ।

(ख) और (ग) आयोग को इस सम्बन्ध में अभी तक कोई प्रस्ताव प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है । आयोग ने विश्वविद्यालय स्तर पर यौन शिक्षा की वांछनीयता अथवा उसे लागू करने के बारे में कोई सर्वेक्षण नहीं किया है ।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

सिंचाई वाली भूमि की प्रतिशतता

2925. **डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय** क्या **कृषि और सिंचाई** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गुजरात, महाराष्ट्र मध्य प्रदेश, राजस्थान और हरियाणा राज्यों में सिंचाई की प्रतिशतता क्या है ,

(ख) क्या गत दो वर्षों में इन राज्यों में सिंचाई की प्रतिशतता में वृद्धि नहीं हुई; और

(ग) यदि हां तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णासाहिब पी० शिन्दे) : (क) भूमि उपयोग संबंधी ताजा आंकड़े वर्ष 1971–72 के उपलब्ध हैं । इनके अनुसार गुजरात महाराष्ट्र मध्य प्रदेश , राजस्थान और हरियाणा में फसलों के अन्तर्गत कुल क्षेत्र की तुलना में सकल सिंचित क्षेत्र का प्रतिशत इस प्रकार है —

गुजरात	13 16
महाराष्ट्र	8 96
मध्य प्रदेश	8 16
राजस्थान	14 55
हरियाणा	45 25

(ख) गत दो वर्षों में इनमें से प्रत्येक राज्य में सिंचाई के क्षेत्र में वृद्धि हुई है ।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

1969–70 से सम्बन्धित हैं ।

†1970–71 से सम्बन्धित है ।

सोयाबीन के तेल का आयात

2926. **डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडे** : क्या **कृषि और सिंचाई** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार विदेशों से सोयाबीन का तेल आयात करने वाली है और कुछ मात्रा में आयात किया भी है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो वर्ष 1974 में सोयाबीन के तेल का कितना आयात किया गया और वर्ष 1975 में कितना आयात किए जाने का अनुमान है ; और

(ग) देश में खाद्य तेलों की प्रतिवर्ष आवश्यकता कितनी होती है और उत्पादन कितना होता है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णासाहिब पी० शिन्दे) : (क) देशी उत्पादन में यथावश्यक वृद्धि करने के लिए खाद्य तेलों तथा तिलहनों, जिनमें सोयाबीन भी शामिल हैं, का आयात करना आवधिक समीक्षा पर आधारित एक निरन्तर प्रक्रिया है ।

(ख) 1974 में, खाद्य तेलों और तोरिया की निम्नलिखित मात्राएं आयात की गई थीं :—

तेल/बीज के नाम	मात्रा (मी०टन में)
ताड़ का तेल .	43,517
तोरिया का तेल .	13,634
सोयाबीन का तेल .	9,554
तोरिया .	18,457

1975 के दौरान, लगभग 1 लाख मी० टन खाद्य तेल और 13,000 मी० टन तोरिया के आयात किए जाने की सम्भावना है ।

(ग) क्योंकि बहुत से तथ्यों, जिनमें चल रहे मूल्य, आय-स्तर, खपत के तरीके, जनसंख्या की रफ्तार आदि शामिल है, द्वारा प्रभावित होने के कारण खाद्य तेलों की मांग समय-समय पर भिन्न भिन्न होती है, इसलिए उनकी ठीक ठीक मात्रा का अनुमान लगाना कठिन है। 1973–74 के दौरान देश में प्रमुख खाद्य तेलों का मोटे तौर पर 20.30 लाख मी० टन का अनुमान लगाया गया है, 1974–75 के लिए भी अभी तक ऐसे मोटे अनुमान नहीं लगाए गए है ?

चीनी का उत्पादन

2927. **डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडे** : क्या **कृषि और सिंचाई** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बिजली की कमी या कटौती के कारण चीनी के उत्पादन पर विपरीत प्रभाव पड़ा है ;

(ख) क्या उत्पादन मे कमी के कारण चीनी के भावों मे वृद्धि हुई है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो उत्पादन का लक्ष्य क्या है तथा अब तक का उत्पादन क्या है, और

(घ) क्या इन अनुमानित लक्ष्यों की प्राप्ति सम्भव है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णा साहिब पी० शिन्दे): (क) और (ख) . जी नही। वास्तव मे 22 फरवरी तक हुए चीनी के कुल उत्पादन में पिछले मौसम की उसी अवधि मे हुए उत्पादन से 4.40 लाख मी० टन की वृद्धि हुई है।

(ग) और (घ) उत्पादन के कोई विशिष्ट लक्ष्य निर्धारित नहीं किए गए हैं। चालू मौसम में 22 फरवरी, 1975 तक चीनी का 27.98 लाख मी० टन उत्पादन हुआ

है। वर्तमान प्रवृत्ति के अनुसार, इस मौसम के दौरान चीनी के उत्पादन में 1969-70 मौसम में हुए 42 62 लाख मी० टन के वर्तमान रिकार्ड उत्पादन स्तर से वृद्धि हो सकती है?

Delhi University executive council revoking action against Junior Doctors by Principal of Maulana Azad Medical College

2928. SHRIMATI SAVITRI SHYAM: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the executive council of the Delhi University on the 14th February, 1975 had revoked the action taken against seven junior doctors by the Principal of Maulana Azad Medical College for alleged misbehaviour during her gherao last May; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) and (b). According to the information furnished by the University of Delhi, seven students of Maulana Azad Medical College had appealed to the Executive Council of the University against the disciplinary action taken against them by the Principal of the College. The appeals were considered by the Executive Council of the University at its meeting held on February 14, 1975. The Council took the view that no opportunity had been given to the concerned students to state their case before proceeding to take disciplinary action against them. The Council decided that it could not uphold the action taken by the Principal in withdrawing training and/or teaching facilities as according to them the rules of natural justice had not been followed.

Schemes for allotment of lands to Harijans and backward Communities in Delhi

2929. SHRIMATI SAVITRI SHYAM: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of schemes have been announced by D.D.A. during the last six months for the allotment of land to Harijans and other backward Communities and also to provide facilities in Jhuggi Jhonpri areas;

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the schemes;

(c) the steps taken to implement the same; and

(d) how many plots of land have been given to them free in 1973-74 and 1974-75 till date?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir, insofar as allotment of land to Harijans and other backward communities is concerned. Details of the scheme are as follows:—

The DDA has reserved 15 per cent (10 per cent for Scheduled Castes and 5 per cent for Scheduled Tribes) of residential plots for allotment by draw of lots at predetermined rates to the members of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes belonging to Low and Middle Income Groups. In accordance with this scheme 142 plots in LIG and 12 plots in MIG are reserved for the Scheduled Castes out of the 1920 plots to be allotted shortly by draw of lots.

(d) There is no scheme with the DDA for allotment of free plots.

Free-house sites for poor during Fifth Plan

2930. DR. H. P. SHARMA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether different State Governments have submitted their schemes for providing free house-sites for the poor during the Fifth Plan; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and which of the States have not yet submitted such schemes for inclusion in the Fifth Plan?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) No, Sir. The Scheme for provision of house sites to landless workers in rural areas has been transferred from the Central Sector to the State Sector from the commencement of the Fifth Five Year Plan. Hence the State Governments need not submit their project proposals under the Scheme to the Government of India for approval

(b) Does not arise.

Help to non-official women associations to celebrate International Women's Year

2931. SHRI SAROJ MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry have requested the corresponding Departments in the States to help the non-official women associations to celebrate International Women's Year in various ways;

(b) if so, what are the instructions given and which associations in the States have been so associated, State-wise; and

(c) amount of money sanctioned for the purpose to various organizations in each State?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) to (c). In the context of International Women's Year, States have been requested to set up State level Committees including representatives of the local major voluntary organisations and others engaged in the field of women's welfare. They have also been advised to draw up programmes for celebrating the International Women's Year in consultation with non-official women's associations. It is left to each State Government to work out the financial arrangements to be made in this regard.

Loss of Crop due to Drought in Kerala

2932. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the agricultural crops this year in the State of Kerala had suffered considerably due to drought;

(b) if so, the extent of damage and approximate value of loss due to this; and

(c) steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) to (c). According to the State Government, 1,38,714 hectares of crop area has been affected due to the failure of the North-eastern monsoon in Kerala and this will result in a loss in production of rice of about 96,000 M.T. valued at about Rs. 14.4 crores. A team of agricultural experts has already left for the State to assess the loss in agricultural production suffered by Kerala. The question of what advance Plan assistance should be given to the State in 1974-75 will be considered in the light of the team's report and other relevant factors.

Universal and Compulsory Primary Education

2933. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) State-wise and Union Territory-wise number and percentage of school going children covered by the scheme of Universal and Compulsory primary education, to-date; and

(b) when exactly the Directive Principle of State Policy in this sphere is going to be fully implemented?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) A statement showing the total enrolment in classes I to V and VI to VIII and their percentages as reported by State Governments and Union Territory Administrations is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-9151/75]

(b) According to the draft Fifth Five Year Plan the Constitutional obligation as far as Universal education is concerned is expected to be largely fulfilled by the end of the Sixth Five Year Plan period

"Rare Manuscripts Gather Dust of Official Apathy"

2934. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a report published in a local daily of Calcutta dated 28th December, 1974 under the caption "Rare manuscripts gather dust of official apathy"; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof and Government's reaction thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D P YADAV): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) The University Grants Commission gives grant to Universities for preservation and cataloguing of their collection of manuscripts and rare books The Department of Culture gives grants to voluntary agencies which maintain libraries or museums.

Such grants have been given by the Department of Culture to the following three institutions mentioned in the press report during the last three years:

	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75
	Rs.	Rs	Rs
(i) Asiatic Society, Calcutta	81,500	95,415	1,94,000
(ii) Bangiy Sahitya Parishad, Calcutta			11,860
(iii) Sanskrit Sahitya Parishad, Calcutta		1,50[illegible]	

The Central Government has no proposal to introduce any scheme for grant to individuals for the preservation of manuscripts in their possession

12.00 hrs.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): There is an adjournment motion on failure of the Government to prevent Russian interference in the political affairs of the country

MR SPEAKER: I had not admitted it

PROF MADHU DANDAVATE: They take part in ruling party's

campaign in Orissa. This is a sovereign country. Embassy officials never participate in political campaigns. The names of those people had appeared.

MR. SPEAKER: This is not an adjournment motion.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: The Consul in Calcutta has participated. The Second Secretary of the USSR Embassy in Delhi has participated. This is direct interference. The Indo-Soviet pact has not given them freedom to interfere directly in our political life.

MR. SPEAKER: Order, order. I am not allowing it. You are speaking without my permission. I do not allow it

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: But there cannot be an adjournment motion on this.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: It is up to those parties.

I am not allowing anything. It is not an adjournment motion, if somebody goes to some place; it is for the party concerned. If some persons are invited, what is wrong about it? वे एक पार्टी की मीटिंग में गये हैं । इस पर एजार्नमेंट मोशन कैसे आ सकता है? Adjournment motion can be on a matter which should be within the cognisance of the Minister. If some Minister is responsible for what happened in Orissa, if they were conveners, you may consider this. But it is not this Government which was responsible for having that meeting.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: I had given my ruling. Where is the responsibility of any Minister in this? Has the Minister called the meeting? Is he responsible for it? No. It is not within the cognisance of the Minister.

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : क्या मैं उसका फैसला करने बैठा हूं ?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: You can at ltast direct the Minister to make a statement on the subject

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर किसी मिनिस्टर ने कोई मीटिंग बुलाई हो, अगर यह मिनिस्टर की काग्नीजेंस में हो, तब मैं इसका नोटिस ले सकता हूं ।

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE. If the Minister does not come out with a statement clarifying the position, it will be a very bad precedent.

श्री मधु लिमये (बांका) : आप सरकार से बयान दिलवाइये : एजार्नमेंट मोशन या कालिंग अटेन्शन नोटिस, कुछ तो स्वीकार किया जाये ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : इसके लिये और बहुत से मौके आयेंगे ।

(व्यवधान)

MR. SPEAKER: I am not calling anybody. Papers to be laid on the Table.

12.06 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL FOR SUGAR INDUSTRY FOR 1973-74, GUJARAT NOTIFICATIONS UNDER GUJARAT PANCHAYATS ACT, 1961 AND STATEMENTS

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P SHINDE) On behalf of Shri Shahnawaz Khan, I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Development Council for Sugar Industry for the year 1973-74, under sub-section (4) of section 7 of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 [*Placed in Library. See* No LT-9137/75]

(2) A copy each of the following Gujarat Notifications under sub-section (4) of section 323 of the Gujarat Panchayats Act, 1961, read with clause (c) (iii) of the Proclamation dated the 9th February, 1974 issued by the President in relation to the State of Gujarat:—

(i) The Gujarat Panchayat Service (Classification and Recruitment) (Sixth Amendment) Rules, 1973, published in Notification No KP/73-236/PRR/7168/10683/TH in Gujarat Government Gazette dated the 10th December, 1973, together with an explanatory note

(ii) The Rajkot District Panchayat Provident Fund Regulations (Amendment) Rules, 1974, published in Notification No KP/76/(74)/PRN/DLB (S)/1073/TH in Gujarat Government Gazette dated the 27th March, 1974.

(3) Two statements (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the above Notifications

(4) Two statements (Hindi and English versions) explaining the reasons for not laying the Hindi versions of the Notifications

[*Placed in Library See* No LT-9138/75.]

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MAHARASHTRA AGRO INDUSTRIES DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION AND ACCOUNTS OF ANIMAL WELFARE BOARD, MADRAS FOR 1973-74

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL) I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Maharashtra Agro Industries Development Corporation Limited, Bombay, for the year 1973-74 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon, under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956 [*Placed in Library See* No LT-9139/75].

(2) A copy of the Certified Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Animal Welyear Board, Madras for the year 1973-74 and the Audit Report thereon, under sub-rule (4) of Rule 24 of the Animal Welfare Board (Administration Rules, 1962 [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-9140/75].

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION (POWERS AND DUTIES OF VICE-CHAIRMAN) RULES, 1974 AND A STATEMENT

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy of the University Grants Commission (Powers and Duties of Vice-Chairman) Rules, 1974 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1123 in Gazette of India dated the 19th October, 1974, under sub-section (3) of section 25 of the University Grants Commission Act, 1956.

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the above Notification.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-9141/75.]

12.07 hrs.

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Sir, I have to report the following message received from the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha:—

"In accordance with the provisions of Rule 127 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on the 6th March, 1975, agreed without any amendment to the Tobacco Board Bill, 1975, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 28th February, 1975."

12.07½ hrs.

COMMITTEE OF PRIVILEGES
FOURTEENTH REPORT

DR. HENRY AUSTIN (Ernakulam): I beg to present the Fourteenth Report of the Committee of Privileges.

12.08 hrs.

SUPPLEMENTARY DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (RAILWAYS), 1974-75

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI KAMLAPATI TRIPATHI): I beg to present a statement showing Supplementary Demands for Grants in respect of the Budget (Railways) for 1974-75.

12.08½ hrs.

DEMANDS FOR EXCESS GRANTS (RAILWAYS), 1972-73

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI KAMLAPATI TRIPATHI): I beg to present a statement showing Demands for Excess Grants in respect of the Budget (Railways) for 1972-73.

श्री मधु लिमये (बांका) : सभापति महोदय मैंने आपको एक पत्र लिखा है। प्रेजीडेंट साहब ने जो प्रैस कम्यूनिके निकाला है, मैंने उसका हवाला दिया है।

सभापति महोदय : श्री मोहन धारिया ने भी उसी सबजेक्ट पर मुझे लिख कर भेजा है, जो आप ने लिखा है His letter me. I have told him I am inviting the Minister's comment on it. When it comes, I will be able to say.

श्री मधु लिमये : मंत्री महोदय, श्री इन्द्र कुमार गुजराल, एक सम्भ्रमें बैठे हैं। वह एक मिनट में खुलासा कर सकते हैं। इसमें लम्बे-चौड़े खुलासे की क्या बात है ? जब प्रेसिडेंट ने श्री मोहन धारिया का इस्तीफा स्वीकार किया, तो यह क्यों कहा गया कि उन को हटाया गया है ? अगर उनको हटाया गया है, तो प्रेजिडेंट का कम्यूनिके भी वैसे ही होना चाहिए था। क्या इस में किसी लम्बे-चौड़े स्पष्टीकरण की आवश्यकता है ?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (ग्वालियर): मंत्री महोदय माफी मांग कर छूट सकते हैं।

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): Your ruling has been challenged. Only one who has resigned can make a statement under rule 199. That is why I have given notice of a privilege motion.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: The President has not dismissed him. He has accepted his resignation.

तो फिर प्रेस-इंविया रेडियो ने क्यों कहा कि उनको हटाया गया ? सभापति महोदय, यह प्रश्न कुमारी इन्दिरा जी बहुत मनमानी कर रही हैं। इनको अब तक सीधा नहीं किया जायेगा, कुछ नहीं होगा।

12.10 hrs.

TRUST LAWS (AMENDMENT) BILL*

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): On behalf of Shri C. Subramaniam, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Indian Trusts Act, 1882 and the Unit Trust of India Act, 1963.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Indian Trusts Act, 1882 and the Unit Trust of India Act, 1963."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE: I introduced the Bill.

12.10½ hrs.

STATEMENT RE. TRUST LAWS (AMENDMENT) ORDINANCE

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): On behalf of Shri C. Subramaniam, I beg to lay on the Table an explanatory statement (Hindi and English versions) giving reasons for immediate legislation by the Trust Laws

*Published in Gazette of India Ex traordinary, Part II, Section 2, dated 10-3-75.

†Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

[Shri Pranab Kumar Mukherjee]

(Amendment) Ordinance, 1975, as required under rule 71(1) of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha.

12.11 hrs.

AGRICULTURAL REFINANCE CORPORATION (AMENDMENT) BILL*

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): On behalf of Shri C. Subramaniam, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Agricultural Refinance Corporation Act, 1963.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Agricultural Refinance Corporation Act, 1963."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE: I introduce† the Bill.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : पं० कमलापति त्रिपाठी ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (ग्वालियर): अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप ने गृह मंत्री जी से कहा था कि बारपेटा चुनाव के उम्मीदवार की गिरफ्तारी के बारे में बयान देंगे....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह आयेंगे तो बतला दूंगा ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : कब आयेंगे ? अभी वहां दो कांग्रेस कार्यकर्ता भी गिरफ्तार किये गये हैं ....

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पंत (अल्मोड़ा) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जहां ये लोग हार जाते हैं, वहां इसी तरह से हल्ला करते हैं ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : गृह मंत्री जी कब बयान देंगे ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जब वह आयेंगे, तब बतला दूंगा ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : उन को कहिये कि वे जल्दी बयान दें । हम मंत्रि जी के भाषण में रुकावट नहीं डालना चाहते हैं, उन की गंगा-धारा बहेगी और हम उस में बहेंगे ।

12.13 hrs.

RAILWAY BUDGET, 1975-76— GENERAL DISCUSSION—*contd.*

रेल मंत्री (श्री कमलापति त्रिपाठी) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपके प्रति अपना आभार प्रकट करता हूं, आप ने जो मुझ यह अवसर दिया कि रेल बजट पर तीन दिन तक जो बहस होती रही है, उसके संबंध में अपने विचार प्रकट करूं ।

माननीय, इस बजट पर माननीय सदस्यों ने बड़ी रुचि दिखलाई है, बड़ी दिलचस्पी दिखलाई है, इस लिये आप के साथ

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†Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

साथ मैं उन के प्रति भी अपनी कृतज्ञता प्रकट करता हूं। मुझे खेद है कि वाजपेयी जी कुछ नहीं बोले, लेकिन यह उन की उदारता और कृपा रही है, शायद इस कारण कि मुझे बहुत तकलीफ न हो।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : हां, उदार तो बहुत हैं।

श्री इन्द्रजीत गुप्त (प्रतापपुर) : इस के लिये खेद नहीं है।

SHRI KAMLAPATI TRIPATHI: You were also very generous to me

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (ग्वालियर) : ये ओवर-जैनरस है, इनसे बचकर रहियेगा।

श्री कमलापति त्रिपाठी : मान्यवर, इस बहस के लिये 10 घंटे का समय निर्धारित हुआ था, लेकिन 10 घन्टे का समय पार कर के करीब-करीब 14 घंटे यहां बहस हुई। कोशिश यही थी कि शुक्रवार को ही इस का उत्तर हो जाय, लेकिन समय नहीं मिला। यह इस बात का सबूत है कि हमारे माननीय सदस्यों को इस बजट पर बहुत दिलचस्पी रही है, खास तौर से रेलवे के मामलों में। यह लक्षण बहुत अच्छा है, श्रीमन, लेकिन मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूं—जैसा माननीय सदस्य जानते हैं कि मुझे कुल एक महीना अभी इस काम को अपने हाथ में लिये हुए हुआ है और माननीय सदस्यों में से ऐसे बहुत से लोग यहां हैं, जिन्होंने दर्जियों रेल बजट पर यहां भाषण किये होंगे और ऐसे भी बहुत लोग हैं जो कम से कम पिछले चार सालों में बराबर रेल बजट पर जब भी यहां आया है, वे उस पर बोले हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : एक जैसा ही कहते आये हैं।

श्री कमलापति त्रिपाठी : ऐसी अवस्था में, श्रीमन, उन्हें जानकारी मुझे से अधिक है। इस बहस से मुझे एक बहुत बड़ा लाभ पहुंचा है—मैं महीनों तक लिखता-पढ़ता, चीजों को जानने की कोशिश करता, लेकिन इस सदन में हुई बहस से मेरा बड़ा ज्ञान-वर्धन हुआ है—रेलवे में किन किन सुधारों की जरूरत है, कर्मचारियों के सामने क्या क्या कठिनाइयां है, किन किन नुक्तों पर हमारे अन्दर दुर्बलता है—इन सब बातों पर अच्छा प्रकाश पड़ा है और सब से बढ़ कर प्रकाश इस बात पर पड़ा है कि किस किस क्षेत्र में लाइनें बनाने की आवश्यकता है, कहां कहां लाइनों में परिवर्तन करने की, उन को बढ़ाने की आवश्यकता है, विभिन्न क्षेत्रों के लिए यहां पर बराबर मांग होती रही है। यह मेरा बड़ा सौभाग्य है कि मैंने सारी बहस यहां बैठ कर सुनी और इसी विचार से यहां बैठा रहा कि इस से मेरी दृष्टि में कुछ ऐसी बातें आयेंगी और मेरा ज्ञान बढ़ेगा, जिनसे कि मैं कदाचित रेलवे के माध्यम से कुछ जनता की सेवा कर सकूंगा।

इस से पूर्व कि मैं इस सम्बन्ध में कुछ और बातें कहूं —मैं अपने भूतपूर्व रेल मंत्री स्वर्गीय श्री ललित नारायण मिश्र के प्रति अपनी श्रद्धांजलि अर्पित करता हूं। मैंने इधर उन के कार्य को देखा—मुझे, मान्यवर, ऐसा लगता है कि रेलवे विभाग का काम उन्होंने बड़े कठिन समय में उठाया था। रेलवे के सामने बहुत सी समस्यायें थीं रेलवे को घाटा लग रहा था—वर्षों पहले से, 1964-65 के बाद रेलवे को घाटा होना शुरू हुआ, उसकी आमदनी घटती चली गई, उस का खर्चा बढ़ता चला गया, चीजों की कीमतें बढ़ीं, वेतनमान बढ़े और तरह तरह के खर्चे उस पर पड़े, और यह महकमा जो विशेष रूप से समाज की सेवा के लिए है और जिस के पीछे यह नैतिक विचार भी है कि जहां इन को औद्योगिक और व्यवसायिक दृष्टि से चलाया जाय, वहां इस के पीछे एक सोशल-फिलासफी भी है कि यह जनता की सेवा भी कर सके, तो इस घाटे को सहते हुए भी यह अपने रास्ते पर चलती गई।

[[श्री कमलापति त्रिपाठी]

लेकिन यह ऐसी बात थी कि बहुत दिनों तक यह बोझा बर्दाश्त नहीं किया जा सकता था, क्योंकि रेलवे को जो घाटा होता है, वह जनता पर ही पड़ता है, कहीं बाहर से तो आता नहीं है—ऐसे समय में उन्होंने इस महकमे का काम अपने हाथ में लिया और हिम्मत के साथ उस को किया । उन के सामने बहुत सी कठिनाइयां थी, अनेकों समस्यायें थीं—किस तरह से आमदनी बढ़ाई जाय और आमदनी बढ़ाने का उन्होंने प्रयास किया—साहस के साथ प्रयास किया । आमदनी बढ़ी भी , लेकिन उतना घाटा पूरा नहीं हो सका, फिर भी उन का प्रयास चलता रहा ।

तमाम पिछड़े क्षेत्रों की तरफ भी उनका ध्यान गया, उन का यह दृष्टिकोण था—मैं भी उस नीति का समर्थक हूं, इस लिए यहां उस का उल्लेख कर रहा हूं—कि जहां बड़े बड़े नगर हैं, बड़े-बड़े शहर है, औद्योगिक और व्यावसायिक केन्द्र है, वहां तो व्यवसाय की दृष्टि से रेलवे विस्तार करती ही है, लेकिन जो ऐसे क्षेत्र है और व्यापक रूप से फैले हुए हैं जो पिछड़े हुए हैं, अनुन्नत क्षेत्र हैं, अविकसित क्षेत्र है, वहां किस प्रकार से हम रेलों की सुविधा प्रदान करें—इस की तरफ उन का ध्यान गया । उन्होंने ऐसी अनेकों योजनायें बनाई, बहुतों के लिए आश्वासन दिया, बहुत सी स्कीम्ज को सैंक्शन किया और मैं समझता हूं कि जनता और समाज की सेवा रेल के माध्यम से करते हुए ही उन का निधन भी हुआ । हम सभी जानते हैं रेलवे के माध्यम से ही समाज की सेवा करने के लिये वे वहां गये थे, समस्तीपुर लाइन का उद्घाटन करने के लिए गये थे ताकि अत्यन्त पिछड़े क्षेत्र में रेलों की सेवा का प्रारम्भ हो सके, परन्तु वहां उन के ऊपर वह आघात हुआ ।

मान्यवर उन के प्रति श्रद्धान्जली अर्पित करने मैं बजट के सम्बन्ध में कुछ आप की आज्ञा से आप के सम्मुख कुछ निवेदन करना चाहता हूं ।

श्री नरुल हुडा (कछार) : आज्ञा है ।

श्री कमलापति त्रिपाठी : मान्यवर, अभी माननीय सदस्य कछ नाबालिग हैं ।

मैं निवेदन कर रहा था कि बजट के सम्बन्ध में कुछ कहना चाहता हूं । इस की दो तरह की टीकायें हुई । एक तो बहुत सी मिश्रित टीका हुई जहां इस बात की टीका हुई कि हमारे यहां की यह आवश्यकता है । बहुत को तो मैं जानता भी हूं कि आवश्यकतायें सही है बहुतों को यह भी जानता हूं कि इन की बड़ी भारी आवश्यकता है, जरुरत है । और बहुत जो नई बाते सामने रखी गई । और दूसरी टीका हुई हमारे बजट के सम्बन्ध में । मान्यवर मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि बजट कुछ ऐसी चीज है जो सरकार की नीतियों का एक दर्पण है, और मैं माननीय सदस्यों से यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि बजट का भाषण होता है इसलिए कि यह संकेत किया जा सके, इशारा किया जा सके कि सरकार किस नीति का परिचालन करना चाहती है, किन नीतियों का संचालन करना चाहती है । बजट भाषण में उन्हीं नीतियों की ओर संकेत किया जाता है । हमारे इस बजट के भाषण में नीतियों की ओर संकेत किया गया । ऐसे ही कहा जाता है कि बजट का जो भाषण होता है यह नीतियों का दर्पण होता है । इसमें नीतियां दिखाई देती हैं । लेकिन बहुतों को मान्यवर, दर्पण में भी नहीं दिखाई देता है ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : पंडित जी, यह अपना दोष भी हो सकता है और दर्पण का भी दोष हो सकता है ।

श्री कमलापति त्रिपाठी : मैं आप से निवेदन करता हूं कि वाजपेयी जी संस्कृति के समर्थक हैं । मान्यवर, एक श्लोक याद आ गया :

वस्तु प्रज्ञा स्वयं नास्ति, शास्त्रं तस्य करोति किम् लोचनाभ्याम् वि हिनस्य, दर्पण किम् करिष्यति ।

ऐसा होता है कि दर्पण में दोष हो सकता है, देखने वाले में दोष हो, दिखाने वाले का दोष हो परन्तु ऐसे भी प्राणी हो सकते हैं जिन्हें न दिन में दिखाई दे न रात में दिखाई दे ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : या रात को ज्यादा दिखाई दे ।

श्री कमलापति त्रिपाठी : रात को दिखाई देने वाले ज्यादा हैं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इनके सामने जो तीनों बैठे हैं इनके अकेलेपन में दोष है ।

श्री कमलापति त्रिपाठी : मान्यवर, कुछ थोड़ी सी बातों पर बजट भाषण में संकेत किया गया है । कोशिश इस बात पर की गई है कि जनता पर काम से कम भार पड़े । इस बात की भी कोशिश की गई. इस का संकेत है, कि जो प्रगति का काम है वह चलता रहे, कार्य चलता रहे, रुकने न पाये बावजूद पैसे की कमी के । कर्मचारियों के प्रति न्याय हो, इस दृष्टि से भी उस पर विचार किया गया और यात्रियों की सुविधा के लिये कुछ हो सके तो किया जाय । क्योंकि रेलों के मालिक तो यात्री हैं । मुझे रेलों के प्रशासन का ज्ञान नहीं है, लेकिन यात्रा करने का बड़ा ज्ञान है । 50 वर्ष हो गये यात्रा करते करते । एक छोटे से कार्यकर्त्ता के रूप में कन्याकुमारी से कश्मीर तक और द्वारिकापुरी से जगन्नाथपुरी और कामख्या तक बहुत यात्रा की और सारी श्रेणियों में यात्रा की । तीसरी श्रेणी में यात्रा किया करता था जब गांधी जी यात्रा किया करते थे और स्टेशनों पर रुकते थे तो हाथ बाहर कर दिया करते थे और कहते थे कि जो कुछ चन्दा देना हो हरिजनों के उद्धार के लिये, जनता दे दे । फिर इंटर, सेकेन्ड क्लास, फ़र्स्ट क्लास और मिनिस्टर होने के बाद ए०सी०सी० में भी यात्रा करने का अवसर मिला है और सब तरह की श्रेणियों की बुराई, कमजोरियां और अच्छाइयों से अच्छी तरह परिचित हूं । तो यात्रियों की सुविधा के लिये अगर कुछ किया जा सके तो अच्छा ही है । क्योंकि वह हमारे मालिक हैं, उन का स्वामित्व है । पिछड़े क्षेत्रों की ओर विशेष ध्यान दिया जाय इस की भी चर्चा की गई बजट भाषण में । अनुसूचित जाति तथा जनजातियों को प्रतिनिधित्व दे सकें, और जैसा अब तक रहा है वैसा रहे रेशियों चाहे भर्तों की हो, चाहे उन की उन्नति का हो उस पर ध्यान दे कर चलायी जाय । शिक्षित बेकारों की भी चर्चा उसमें की गई है । मण्डलीय और क्षेत्रीय परामर्श समितियों में शिक्षा संस्थाओं को प्रतिनिधित्व देने तथा उन के कालेजेज वगैरह में छुट्टियां शुरु होने से पहले रिजर्वेशन वगैरह का इंतजाम करें, इस की भी चर्चा की गई तो आप देखें मुख्य-मुख्य बातें, छै, सात बातें हैं जिनके सम्बन्ध में बजट भाषण में चर्चा की गई है । जिन नीतियों को संचालित और कार्यान्वित करना चाहते हैं आप के सहयोग से । यह मेरी चेष्टा रहेगी और भगवान कृपा करे तो थोड़ी बहुत सफलता हो । इन सब बातों की तरफ़ बजट में ध्यान दिया गया है ।

मान्यवर, बजट का स्वागत भी हुआ साधारण तौर पर, भीतर भी और बाहर भी । लेकिन यह भी जानता हूं कि जहां उस का स्वागत हुआ है, वहां उसकी कोई माने में टीका भी हुई है । कुछ मुख्य प्रश्न उठाये गये हैं । तो इस के पूर्व कि मैं और सब बातों पर टिप्पणी करूं, हमारे माननीय मित्र श्री समर

[श्री कमलापति त्रिपाठी]

मुखर्जी इस वक्त नहीं हैं, उन्होंने इस बहस का शुभारम्भ किया । उन्हें भी दर्पण में कुछ दिखाई नहीं दिया, यह मेरा कुछ दुर्भाग्य रहा है । लेकिन उन्होंने एक अजीब किस्म की बात कही । सब से बड़ी टीका उन की यह रही है कि यह बजट अनरियेलिस्टिक है । यह तो बजट का भाषण है, उस के साथ मांगे पेश होंगी, सब सामने मौजूद है । यह तो कह सकते थे कि इसमें फलां-फलां जगह गलती हुई है, या इतनी मांग नहीं होनी चाहिए, या इतना पैसा कम रहा है। उन्होंने एक दम से इस बजट को अनरियेलिस्टिक कह दिया । मतलब यह कि अवास्तविक है । वस्तुस्थिति से बहुत परे है । अब यह जो बातें हम ने कही हैं इन को करने की हम चेष्टा करेंगे । इन में अवास्तविकता कहां है ? जो रेलवे का भार संचालित करने के लिये नियुक्त किया जाय, आप के माध्यम से और माननीय सदन की कृपा से उसे इन बातों को पूरा करना चाहिए । प्रमुख चीजें हैं, बहुत डिटेल की बातें नहीं हैं । इस में अवास्तविकता का कहीं पता नहीं है । अवास्तविकता जो उन्होंने कही वह इस दृष्टि से कही है कि जो उम्मीद है सुरंग से अब बाहर होना है और अगला साल हमारे लिये कुछ अच्छा होगा उस में अधिक स्थिरता से काम कर सकेंगे और आप ने जो यह उम्मीद प्रकट की है कि आप की आमदनी कुछ बढ़ेगी, यह सब अनरियेलिस्टक है । एक अनास्था, एक निराशा की भावना का उद्दीपन और अभिव्यक्ति करने की उन्होंने चेष्टा की है । मान्यवर दुनिया में कोई भी आदमी कैसे काम कर सकता है जब तक कि कोई आशा और विश्वास न हो ? मुमकिन है यह आशायें पूरी हो जायें । हमारा प्रयास और आप लोगों का अनुग्रह और आप का सहयोग हमारा सहायक हो । मुमकिन है कि हमारा प्रयास सफल हो जाय । यह भी मुमकिन है कि उस में कुछ कमी रह जाय । परन्तु जब तक एक विश्वास और आस्था के साथ हम अग्रसर न हों और निष्ठा के साथ, संकल्प के साथ कि यह काम हम को करना है तब तक दुनिया में किसी ने कोई काम नहीं किया और न कोई काम पूरा हो सकता है । और मैं आप से निवेदन करूं नम्रता के साथ, हमारे बहुत से साथी बैठे हुए हैं जानते हैं, विरोधी दल के भी हमारे साथी हैं वह भी जानते हैं कि मैं सौभाग्य से सार्वजनिक कार्यकर्ताओं की उस पीढ़ी से सम्बन्ध रखता हूं जो पीढ़ी आई बड़ी थी खाली विश्वास, आशा, आस्था और संकल्प के बल पर । उस पीढ़ी से मेरा सौभाग्य है कि मैं सम्बद्ध हूं । वह एक विश्वास और आस्था न होती तो गांधी जी के चर्खे से स्वराज्य हो जायगा यह मान कर के कोई उन के पीछे नहीं चलता । एक विश्वास ही वह चीज थी । और उस समय भी ऐसी अनास्था और निराशा वाले व्यक्ति थे । मान्यवर, हम जानते हैं कि जिन्हें यह नहीं दिखाई देता था कि इस से भी कुछ हो सकता है वह विरोध ही कर के कुछ न कुछ मजाक उड़ाते थे कि चर्खे से, खादी पहनने से, और हरिजनों का उद्धार करने से, राष्ट्र भाषा हिन्दी का प्रचार करने से कहीं हमारा स्वराज्य होने वाला है । एक विश्वास और एक संकल्प था और सारा अपर होता, तो बिनाश

हुआ होता लेकिन फिर मुझे याद आ गया। मैं सुनाऊं आपको :

अज्ञश्चाश्रद्दधानश्च संशयात्मा विनश्यति ।
नायं लोकोपस्ति न परो न सुख संशयात्मन. ।।

यह भगवान श्रीकृष्ण ने कहा है गीता मे। अब श्रद्धा न हो किसी काम को करने मे, तो यह क्या ठीक बात है। उन्होने कह दिया कि एक सुरग से निकले तो दूसरी सुरग में चले गये। मान्यवर, मैं मान सकता हू कि कठिनाइया कोई दूर नही हो गई है। एक कठिनाई का परिहार हो सके, एक कठिनाई का अन्त हो सके, इसका प्रयास किया जा रहा है। अब दूसरी कठिनाई सामने उत्पन्न हुई, तो उस को भी दूर किया जाएगा। जीवन की यात्रा ही कठिनाइयो मे होती है। एक समस्या सुलझ जाती है, तो दूसरी समस्या सामने खडी हो जाती है। हमारा सारे जीवन का यह अनुभव है और सार्वजनिक जीवन का भी यह अनुभव है कि कभी भी आप ऐसी स्थिति पर नही पहुंचते जब आप यह समझते है कि हमारी सारी समस्याए सुलझ गई हैं। कहिये, मिश्रा जी बात ठीक है।...(व्यवधान), एक समस्या सुलझ गई, तो दूसरी खडी हो जाती है, लेकिन मैं विश्वास के साथ उन कामो को करने की चेष्टा कर रहा हू और पूरा करने की कोशिश कर रहा हू। मेरा ऐसा प्रयास है और आप लोगो की उदारता से हम इसमे सफल हों, यह हमारी बहुत इच्छा है।

अब कुछ प्रमुख समस्याओ के सम्बन्ध मे कहना चाहता हू। एक बात बार-बार यह कही गई कि स्वर्गीय ललित नारायण मिश्र द्वारा दिये गये आश्वासनो को पूरा किया जाए। मैं उनको अपनी श्रद्धाजलि भी अर्पित कर दू और यह कहता हू कि स्व० ललित नारायण मिश्र ने जो आश्वासन दिये थे, उनको पूरा करने की चेष्टा की जाएगी।...(व्यवधान) ...श्रीमन् मैं यह कह रहा था कि उन आश्वासनों को पूरा करने का आग्रह हमारे विभाग में है और मैं विश्वास दिलाना चाहता हू कि उन्होंने जो आश्वासन दिये थे, उनको पूरा करने की चेष्टा करूगा ही, जिन चीजों को उन्होंने सैंक्शन किया था, उन्हें भी पूरा करने की चेष्टा करूंगा, जिन चीजो का उन्होंने सर्वे कराया था और इस इरादे से कि उसकी रिपोर्ट आ जाए, तो उस के ऊपर कोई कार्यवाही की जाए, तो उसे भी पूरा करने की चेष्टा करूगा और इसके अलावा जो बाते माननीय सदस्यो ने कही हैं और उन बातो के अलावा जो बहुत से प्रश्न उठे हैं, उन को हमने नोट कर लिया है और उनके सम्बन्ध मे यद्यपि आज यहा उत्तर देना तो सम्भव नही है लेकिन प्रत्येक के पास चिट्ठी मे उसका जवाब दे दगा कि आपकी इस योजना के सम्बन्ध मे हम यह करने वाले है और उन्हे भी कार्यान्वित करने की चेष्टा करूगा।

श्री नवल किशोर सिंह (मुजफ्फरपुर) : समस्तीपुर और बारबेकी मे जो कन्वर्जन हो रहा है वह भी समय के अन्दर हो जाएगा।

श्री कमलापति त्रिपाठी मै जो कहू उसे सुनते चले जाइए। उसमें उनका प्राण गया, उस काम को तो करना ही है, लेकिन जैसा कि मैंने पहले कहा है "सशयात्मा विनश्यति', इधर के लोगो मे सशय न उत्पन्न हो। तो मैं निवेदन कर रहा था कि वह काम हम पूरा करेंगे, पर एक बात की ओर मै माननीय सदस्यो का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं और वह मैं किसी से छिपाता नहीं हू और वह यह है कि इसकी पूरी जानकारी है आदरणीय सदन के माननीय सदस्यो को, कि देश के ऊपर बडा भारी आर्थिक सकट है। एक योजना आयोग है और एक वित्त मन्त्रालय भी है और हमारी मागे भी हैं लेकिन हमारे लिए यह आवश्यक होता है कि हम योजना आयोग के सम्मुख जाए और उनके लिए आवश्यक होता है कि वे वित्त मन्त्रालय से पूछ-ताछ कर के जो पैसे की स्वीकृति होती है, वह करे। हमने हिसाब लगाया है इन थोड़े दिनो मे कि जिनने भी आश्वासन दिये है और जितनी स्वीकृति प्राप्त हो चुकी है, उनको यदि हम पूरा करें, तो हमें तीन सौ या पौने चार सौ करोड़

[श्री कमलापति त्रिपाठी]

रुपये चाहिएं लेकिन हमें मिले हैं, मान्यवर, सौ करोड़ रुपया। अगर सौ करोड़ उस में से निकालें तो ढाई सौ करोड़ रुपया और विशेष चाहिए। हम ऐसा प्रयास कर रहे हैं कि हमें यह रुपया दिया जाए और हम लिखा-पढ़ी भी कर रहे हैं। इस चेष्टा में हमारा विभाग संलग्न है। योजना आयोग से बातचीत भी करेंगे। वित्त मंत्रालय के श्री प्रणव कुमार मुकर्जी चले गये है. श्री सुब्रह्मण्यम यहां बैठे हुये हैं, उनसे भी मैं चेष्टा करूंगा कि कुछ और रुपया मिले।

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): I am always by your side.

SHRI KAMLAPATI TRIPATHI: You are not only on my side but at my disposal also.

तो मैं इस बात की चेष्टा करूंगा और मुझे उम्मीद है कि कुछ और मिलेगा। एक साथ सब काम भले ही शुरु न हो जाएं और अगर देर लगे, तो माननीय सदस्य यह न समझें कि ये काम करना नही चाहते। जैसे-जैसे पैसा मिलता चलेगा और जैसे-जैसे सहायता आती रहेगी, वैसे वैसे इस काम को बढ़ाते रहेंगे। हमारी चेष्टा यह होगी कि पंचवर्षीय योजना में जो अभी चल रही है उसमें जितनी बातें कह चुके हैं, उनके लिए कुछ हम करें। अब यह बात ठीक है कि कुछ योजनाएं हैं जिन का शिलान्यास श्री मिश्र ने किया था और हमारे पराशर जी ने बड़े जोरों से कहा और खुद कहा ही नही बल्कि बहुतों से कहलवाया भी कि उस को पूरा होना चाहिए। अब नागल तलवाड़ी की बात है। आज हमारे गेंदा सिंह जी दिखाई नही दे रहे हैं, उन्हें शारीरिक कठिनाई है चलने फिरने की और वे इस के बारे में बड़े उत्सुक हैं और अपनी वृद्धावस्था में यहां पर उन्होंने बैठ ही बात की कि नारायणी, छतौनी और गंडक के ऊपर पुल बनना चाहिए जिस का शिलान्यास प्राइम मिनिस्टर ने किया है। उसके सम्बन्ध में उन्होंने आग्रह किया। मकेर्ले जी आकर मुझ से कहा और चिट्ठी भी लिखी। मैं जानता हूं कि इन को उत्सुकता है और यह सवाल हमारे सामने है। कोशिश, हम चेष्टा करेंगे कि इन चीजों को हम जल्द से जल्द पूरा करें।

श्री रामचन्द्र विकल (बागपत) शहादरा-सहारनपुर रेलवे का भी कुछ करिये।

श्री कमलापति त्रिपाठी : आप को भी चिट्ठी लिख दूंगा। जैसे जैसे हम को पैसा मिलता चलेगा, वैसे वैसे हम काम करते चले जाएंगे।

बहुत से माननीय सदस्यों को मैं फिर विश्वास दिलाना चाहता हूं कि उन्होंने अपने अपने क्षेत्रों की बात कही और सब बातें हमारे यहां नोट कर ली गई हैं और मैंने विभाग से कह दिया है कि एक एक बात का उत्तर दीजिए अपने यहां के कागजों को देख कर कि हम क्या करने वाले हैं। जिन बातों का आपने ध्यान दिलाया है वे ऐसी बातें हैं जोकि बहुत आवश्यक हैं और मैं समझता हूं कि गैर आवश्यक बात किसी ने नहीं उठाई होगी। यथा-सम्भव मैं इन को पूरा करने की चेष्टा करूंगा।

अब मान्यवर, एक बात बहुत कही गई कि हम ने जो भाड़ा नहीं बढ़ाया है, तो इस से यह इलैक्शन का बजट हो गया... (व्यवधान)...ठीक है, चित भी मेरी और पट भी मेरी। अब यह इलैक्शन का बजट हो गया। इलैक्शन का बजट अगर होता तो आप के सामने श्री सुब्रह्मण्यम बैठे हुये हैं, इन का बजट देख लीजिए। अगर इलैक्शन का बजट होता, तो इन का भी बजट आप देखें। ....(व्यवधान)... ऐसा मालूम पड़ता है कि इलैक्शन का भूत जो है, वह हमारे माननीय वाजपेयी जी और हमारे

माननीय गुप्त जी के मस्तिष्क पर ऐसा चढ़ा हुआ है कि वे परेशान हो गये। इलेक्शन आयगा। आए बिना नहीं रहेगा। दो महीने में नहीं आता है तो आठ महीने, दस महीने बाद आएगा। तब सब लोगों की पतरेबाजी देखी जायगी। पूरी पूरी कोशिश होगी सबको कि वे जीतें। कौन जीतता है और कौन हारता है सबके सामने आ जाएगा। भीषण संघर्ष होगा। लेकिन आप यह क्यों कहते हैं कि इलेक्शन का बजट है? इलेक्शन का बजट नहीं है। मैं मानता हूं कि जनता का लाभ करने की दृष्टि से इसको बनाया गया है। हमने किराए नहीं बढ़ाए हैं। जो कुछ किया जा रहा है जनता के हित में किया जा रहा है। उसका हित होगा। इलेक्शन जब होंगे तब जो नतीजे आएंगे उनको भी देख लेंगे। लेकिन जब तक यहां बैठे हैं तब तक जो कुछ भी जनता के हित के लिए समझ में आयेगा और अन्तरात्मा कहेगी उसको करने की चेष्टा हम करेंगे और करनी चाहिए। फिर चाहे उसके कुछ भी नतीजे हों।

एक बात जरूर है। हमारे विरोधी भाइयों को बड़े बड़े विषाक्त बाण सधान करके चलाने की आवश्यकता नहीं पड़ी और इस बात की बहुत बड़ी शिकायत रह गई है। मुझे ऐसा लगा कि यात्रियों पर रेल भाड़ा इतना बढ़ चुका है कि घाटा होते हुए भी कोई दूसरा मार्ग घाटा पूरा करने का हम को सोचना चाहिये और उस रास्ते से घाटे का मुकाबला करना चाहिये। फिर इस में भी इजाफा न किया जाए अगर हो सके। मैं यह कहने के लिए तैयार हूं—विभाग इसको पसन्द—करेगा या नहीं, मंत्रालय भी पसन्द करेगा या नहीं करेगा, मैं नहीं कह सकता हूं—यदि मुम्किन हो तो इन भाड़ों में कुछ कमी करने की जरूरत है—

श्री इन्द्रजीत गुप्त : इलेक्शन बजट अगर होता तो जरूर आप घटा देते। आपने नहीं घटाया, इसका मतलब यह है कि इलेक्शन बजट यह नहीं है। इस वास्ते में आपको स्पोर्ट करता हूं।

श्री कमलापति त्रिपाठी : लेकिन समर मुखर्जी जी ने, कछवाय जी ने कहा है कि इलेक्शन बजट है। लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि जनता के हित को दृष्टि में रखते हुए किरायों को बढ़ाने की गुंजाइश दिखाई नहीं पड़ी। बजट प्रलेखों से मालूम होता है कि 1974–75 में भारतीय रेलों पर सामाजिक दायित्वों का अनुमानित वित्तीय प्रभाव लगभग 203 करोड़ रुपये है जिसमें से लगभग 153 करोड़ रुपये की रकम उपनगरीय और अनुपनगरीय यात्री यातायात, पार्सल सामान आदि जैसी कोचिंग सर्विस पर होने वाली हानि की है। शेष लगभग 50.05 करोड़ की रकम में से अनाज की ढुलाई पर होने वाली हानि लगभग 34.50 करोड़ रुपये है। लगभग 3 5 करोड़ का घाटा निर्यात वाले आयरन और और मैंगनीज ओर के भाड़े पर दी जाने वाली रियायत पर है। सहायता कार्य के लिये अपेक्षित वस्तुओं चारा, फल, सब्जियां, लकड़ी, लकड़ी का कोयला नमक, गुड़ शक्कर औरजागरीआदिके परिवहनपरहोने वाली रकम करीब बारह करोड़ है। सोचा यह है कि इसको कुछ पूरा करने की आवश्यकता है। गल्ले का फ्रट रेट बढ़ाया नहीं गया है। कुछ माननीय सदस्यों ने कहा है कि बढ़ा दिया है। लेकिन कुछ बढ़ाया नहीं गया है। जो स्टैंडर्ड ट्रैफिक रेट्स हैं और लोएस्ट केटगरी के रेट हैं। जो लेने चाहिये उससे भी कम रेट पर हम गल्ला ढोते रहे हैं। जितना देश में गल्ला पैदा होता है उसका सौलह परसेंट से ज्यादा रेलें नहीं ढोती हैं। अगर सौ लाख टन अनाज पैदा हुआ तो सोलह लाख टन गेहूं रेलों से ढोया जाता है। बाकी

(श्री कमलापति त्रिपाठी)

84 लाख टन अनाज ले जाने वाले जैसे ले जाना चाहते हैं ले जाते हैं । सोलह परसेंट हम कैरी करते हैं । इस में पचास परसेंट प्राइवट सैक्टर का होता है और बाकी पचास परसेंट एफ सी आई का वगैरह का होता है । गल्ले पर सब्सिडी के रूप में हमको अब तक 34.50 करोड़ का घाटा होता रहा है । जो हमारा स्टैंडर्ड ट्रैफिक रेट है, जितना हमें लेना चाहिये और लेते हैं इससे कम में हम उसको ढोते हैं । बस उतनी हमने कमी की है । अब वह रेट होगा जो लोएस्ट कैटगरी का रहा है, जिस पर गल्ला ढोया जाना चाहिये, जो स्टैंडर्ड रेट लेते हैं उतना और उससे हमारा घाटा पूरा हो जाता है । हमने बढ़ाया नहीं है ।

मैं जरूर साफ साफ कह देना चाहता हूं कि तब भी कीमत बढ़ेगी दो या ढाई पैसे पर किलो । हमारे समर मुखर्जी साहब ने कहा कि यह बड़ा अनरीमलिस्टिक है । कुछ और माननीय सदस्यों ने भी ऐसी बात कही है । अगर सौ मिलियन टन गल्ला पैदा हुआ और सोलह मिलियन टन रेलों ने ढोया तो पिछले पांच वर्षों में खाद्यान्नों के थोक मूल्यों का सूचकांक 1969–70 ; 208.2 से बढ़कर अक्तूबर, 1974 में 4.32 हो गया है अर्थात उसमें दूने से भी अधिक वृद्धि हुई है जब कि इस अवधि में रेलों ने खाद्यान्नों की दर सूची में कोई संशोधन नहीं किया और सहायता के रूप में अपनी परिचालन लागत से भी कम पर खाद्यान्नों को ढोना जारी रखा है ।

इस वास्ते स्टेंडर्ड रेट रखने से कोई फर्क नहीं पड़ता । बहुत स्माल पार्ट इसका हम ढोयेंगे और कोई बड़ा भारी असर नहीं पड़ने वाला है । मैं आशा करता हूं कि वह तो गेहूं का उत्पादन बढ़ने वाला है और ओले आदि अगर न पड़ जाएं या कोई ऐसी बात आदि न हो जाए तो जो रबी की फसल होने वाली है उससे चीजों के दाम कुछ नीचे जाने वाले हैं और यह लाजिमी है । नीचे गए बिना रह नहीं सकते हैं । इस वास्ते ढाई पैसे पर किलो जो बढ़ता है वह उस में बहुत अच्छी तरह से जमा जाएगा किसी पर कोई बोझा नहीं पड़ेगा ।

जहां तक आयरन ओर का सम्बन्ध है उसकी कीमतें बाहर भी और यहां भी बढ़ी हैं और यह सोचा गया है कि उसको टैफिक रेट से नीचे क्यों रखें । उसको बढ़ा दिया है । इस तरह खाद्यान्नों और आयरन ओर और मैंगनीज ओर की स्टेन्डर्ड ट्रैफिक रेट में लाकर करीब 38 करोड़ का घाटा हमने पूरा कर लिया । इस वजह से हमें घाटे का बजट किसी प्रकार पूरा होता दिखाई दिया है । बाकी जो घाटा है उसको देखते हुए हमने अपना बजट इस उम्मीद से निर्धारित किया है कि हमारी आमदनी इस बार बढ़ने वाली है । इस वक्त सत्तर लाख आदमी रोज रेल में यात्रा करते हैं । यात्रियों की संख्या भी बढ़नी चाहिए और माल भी मैं समझता हूं कि ज्यादा ढोया जाएगा क्योंकि गाडियों की संख्या भी हमने बढा दी है । कोयले का उत्पादन बढ़ रहा है और बहुत तेजी से बढ़ रहा है । हमें कोयला नहीं मिलता था जिस की वजह से हमारी ट्रेनें बन्द हो गई थीं । जो गाड़ियां बन्द हैं उनको भी हम चला सकें जैसे वादा किया है । बार बार मांग होती रही है कि जिन गाड़ियों को बंद किया है उनको चालू किया जाए । जैसे जैसे कोयला मिलता जा रहा है हम चालू करते जा रहे हैं । आज ही 22 गाड़ियां चालू कर दी हैं और बाकी जो हैं उनको भी हम चला देंगे । हम समझते हैं कि दो महीने में अधिकतर गाड़ियां जो कोयले के अभाव से रुकी रही हैं चालू हो जाएंगी । कोयला हम को मिलने लगा है । उस का भंडार भी बन रहा है । उस से भी हमारी आमदनी बढ़ेगी ।

श्री मुकर्जी को निराशा है । उन्होंने कहा कि इतना प्राडाक्शन कभी नहीं होगा, तुम गलत उम्मीद लगाये बैठे हो । अगर हम में देश के भविष्य के बारे में विश्वास न हो, और हम यही समझ कर बैठे रहें कि सारा देश अंधकार में पड़ा हुआ है, उसका कोई भविष्य

नहीं है, आने वाले समय में कोई उज्जवलता नहीं है, हम सब को नरक में जाना है अगर, हम यही सोचते रहें और हर वक्त तदनुसार कहते रहें, तो फिर देश का और कुछ नहीं होगा।

एक कथा याद आ गई है। अगर श्री वाजपेयी की आज्ञा हो, तो बता दूं। महाभारत में एक स्थल पर आता है कि कर्ण और अर्जुन का युद्ध होने वाला है, और कर्ण ने अपना रथ हांकने के लिए शल्य को बिठाया, ताकि वह रथ हांकने में कृष्ण का मुकाबला कर सके। शल्य को पांडवों से सहानुभूति थी, वह उनके मामा थे। उन्होंने युधिष्ठिर को आशीर्वाद दिया कि हम कर्ण का तेज-वध, तेज-हनन, करेंगे ताकि वह अर्जुन का मुकबला न कर सके। और उन्होंने कर्ण का तेज-वध किया। शल्य बड़े बहादुर और महान सेनापति थे। वह मद्रदेश के राजा थे वह रास्ते भर कर्ण को कहते रहे कि तुम क्या लड़ोगे अर्जुन से, तुम्हारा बाण क्या चलेगा, तुम बुरी तरह से मारे जाओगे। वह रास्ते भर यह प्रापेगेंडा करते गये। इस तरह उन्होंने कर्ण का तेज-हनन कर दिया और बेचारा कर्ण मारा गया

हमारे ये मित्र भी तेज-हनन कर रहे हैं; ये हमेशा कहते रहते हैं कि देश में कुछ नहीं हो रहा है, चारों तरफ भ्रष्टाचार है, जो लोग शासन में हैं, वे स्वार्थी हैं, वे सब कुछ खा जा रहे हैं, उन्हें देश के प्रति कोई प्रेम, आस्था और विश्वास नहीं है। ये लोग निराशा का वातावरण पैदा करते रहे, अंधकार के युग की बात करते रहे, यही रोना रोते रहे कि प्राडक्शन नहीं बढ़ने वाला है न आमदनी बढ़ने वाली है, तुम्हारा दिवाला पिटने वाला है, आदि (व्यवधान) हम समझते हैं कि उन्हें तेज-वध की प्रक्रिया को नहीं अपनाना चाहिए। वे देश में आत्म-विश्वास और आशा का वातावरण पैदा करने का कुछ तो प्रयत्न करें। वे ऐसी बातें न करते रहे, जिस से देश में यह आत्म विश्वास न रहे कि हम इन कठिनाइयों को पार कर सकते हैं और उन से लड़ सकते हैं।

हमें आशा है कि हमारा प्राडक्शन बढ़ेगा। हमें आशा है कि खेती का प्राडक्शन भी बढ़ने वाला है और खान का प्राडक्शन भी बढ़ने वाला है, और उस का संचालन भी बढ़ने वाला है। उस के अधिक परिचालन की आवश्यकता पड़ेगी। हम तो यहां तक समझ रहे हैं कि हमारे पास जिस तरह की गाड़ियां हैं, वे उतना भार नहीं ढो सकेंगी। विशेषकर कोयला और लौह अयस्क की ढुलाई के लिये 4500 मैटरिक टन से 7200 मेटरिक टन और कहीं कहीं 9000 मेटरिक टन भार ढोने के लिए अलग से गाड़िया चलानी पड़ेगी ऐसी आवश्यकता प्रतीत हो रही है। इस के लिए कोशिश हो रही है कि वर्कशाप्स में ऐसी नई चीजे बनाई जायें। हमारा विश्वास है कि हमारी श्रमदानी बढ़ेगी, और जो घाटा हो रहा है, वह पूरा होगा। भोज्य पदार्थों के फट का जो रेट बढ़ाया गया है, जो होना चाहिए, उस से भोजन के दामों पर कोई बहुत बडा प्रभाव नहीं पड़ने वाला है। हम बहुत आसानी से उस को चला सकेंगे। चूंकि भाजन वाले मामले पर बहुत जोर दिया गया है, इस लिए मैं ने यह निवदन कर दिया है।

रेलवे में काम करने वाले हमारे जो श्रमिक भाई हैं, उन का प्रश्न भी उठाया गया है। जैसा कि मैं ने अपने बजट भाषण में कहा है, हमारी यह नीति होगी कि रेल में काम करने वाले श्रमिक भाइयों और प्रबन्धकों में अब सहज साधारण सम्बन्ध स्थापित हो जाना चाहिए। यह दुर्भाग्य की बात थी कि 1974 में जो हड़ताल हुई, उस से कटुता और तीव्रता फैली। यह आवश्यक है कि अब हम उस के परिहार की चेष्टा करें, ताकि जहां तक सम्भव हो सके, वह सहज स्थिति पैदा हो जाये, जो कि होनी चाहिए।

इस के लिए श्रमिक भाइयों के मन में विश्वास उत्पन्न करने की आवश्यकता है। मैंने अपने बजट भाषण में यह संकत किया है कि

[श्री कमलापति त्रिपाठी]

हमारा मैनेजमेंट इतना एनलाइटन्ड हो, उस की नीति यह हो कि श्रमिकों के कल्याण के लिए यथा संभव प्रयास किया जायें ताकि आपस में बातचीत हो सके, वे लोग बड़े से बड़े वरिष्ठ अधिकारियों से बात कर सकें और किसी किस्म का दुराव न रह जाये। इस दिशा में कई कदम उठाये गये हैं।

मैं ने अपने बजट भाषण में निवेदन किया है कि कुछ लोगों का जो ब्रेक इन सर्विस हुआ था, उस को हम कनडोन करते हैं, अगर वे यालेंस, सैबोटेज या इनटिमिडेशन की श्रेणी में नहीं हैं।

श्री एस० एम० बनर्जी: (कानपुर) : इनटिमिडेशन का निकाल दीजिए।

श्री कमलापति त्रिपाठी : मैं इस बारे में सोच रहा हूं। इनटिमिडेशन भी हुआ है। मैं खुद जनता हूं कि मुगलसराय में, जहां, इतना बड़ा यार्ड है, इतनी बड़ी कालोनी है, लोग डंडा ले कर काम करने वालों के घर के दरवाजे पर बैठे कि अगर तुम काम करने के लिए जाओगे, तो तुम्हारे खानदान वालों को पीट देंगे। लखनऊ में भी ऐसा हुआ है। मेरे सामने ऐसे केसिज आये हैं। (व्यवधान)

यह देखने की भी जरूरत है कि इनटिमिडेशन के नाम पर कोई रुब्बाह-म-खुबाह न फंसाया जाये। लेकिन इस बात को भी देखने की आवश्यकता है कि अगर सचमुच में इनटिमिडेशन हुआ है, तो उस तरह की चीज को बर्दाश्त न किया जाये, वर्ना हम कैसे काम कर सकेंगे। जो आंकड़े मेरे पास हैं, उन के अनुसार लगभग 16,800 आदमी बर्खास्त किये गये थे और उनमें से लगभग *14800 आदमी काम पर ले लिये गये हैं।*

श्री एस० एम० बनर्जी : 2900 बाकी हैं।

श्री कमलापति त्रिपाठी: : लगभग 2000 उन के लिए भी आदेश जा चुके हैं कि उन के केसिज पर—बायलेंस, सैबोटेज और इनटिमिडेशन की कैटेगरी के लोगों को छोड़ कर; उन के लिए अभी हम कुछ नहीं कर सकते हैं; वे सजा पायें —सहानुभूतिपूर्वक विचार किया जाये। (व्यवधान)

श्री एस० एम० मुकर्जी : कचहरी में जिन के मुकदमे हैं, अगर उस के खिलाफ़ चार्ज साबित नहीं हो सका है, तो उन को ले लेना चाहिए।

श्री कमलापति त्रिपाठी : मैं आश्वासन देता हूं कि अगर ऐसे केसिज मेरे सामने लाये जायेंगे, तो मैं बहुत सहानुभूति के साथ उन को देखूंगा।

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN (Coimbatore): I want a clarification now or at the end of it.

SHRI KAMLAPATI TRIPATHI: I always carry out your order, Sister; Why are you disturbing?

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: I just want to have a clarification now or at the end.

SHRI KAMLAPATI TRIPATHI: You have seen me in connection with the Dock and Ports labour strike. You know how much I helped you and now also I am helping. You know me very well. Why do you disturb me?

मैं कह रहा था कि ऐसे लोगों को छोड़ कर बाकी के केसिज पर सहानुभूति के साथ विचार किया जायेगा, और किया गया है। लगभग 14,800 ले लिये गये हैं और लगभग 2000 बाकी हैं। 1300 मुकदमे अदालत में चल रहे थे। जिन में 800 से ऊपर कैसेज में विदड्रा करने की सिफारिश स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स से हो चुकी है, अब कुल 500 के लगभग बाकी है जिन को देखा जा रहा है और सब से यह कहा गया है कि जिस तरह से 800 कैसेज विदड्रा हो रहे हैं, उसी

तरह से जितने और केसेज हैं, जो सैबोटाज आदि से भिन्न हैं, उन को विदड्रा करने के लिये भी स्टेट गवर्नमेन्ट्स से कह दिया जाय। प्रदेश की सरकारें हमारे साथ सहयोग कर रही हैं ....

13.00 hrs.

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: In my own case, the charge-sheet has not been filed so far. I am on bail. Along with me there are other 18 workers.

SHRI KAMLAPATI TRIPATHI: You are at liberty to come to my place and give me your note.

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: My point is that your officers are feeding you with wrong information.

SHRI KAMLAPATI TRIPATHI: You depend on me; not on the officers.

श्री इन्द्रजीत गुप्त : यह जो आप कहते हैं कि 800 केसेज या जितने भी केसेज हैं उन को विदड्रा करने की सिफारिश स्टेट गवर्नमेन्ट्स से की गई है—लेकिन हमारी जानकारी है ....

श्री कमलापति त्रिपाठी : हम ने स्टेट गवर्नमेन्ट्स को कहा है।

श्री इन्द्रजीत गुप्त : ठीक है आप ने कहा है—लेकिन आप के जो लोकल रेलवे अधिकारी हैं, वे बाधा डाल रहे हैं क्योंकि वे कम्पलेनेन्ट हैं, इस लिये वे कहते हैं कि हम विदड्रा नहीं करेंगे।

श्री कमलापति त्रिपाठी : यह हो सकता है, मैं इस को देख लूंगा। अगर कोई ऐसे एक-दो केसेज आप को मालूम हों तो मुझे बताना दीजिये, मैं देख लूंगा।

मान्यवर, कैजुअल लेबर की बात कही गई है—तीन लाख लोग काम करते हैं, उन में से 21 हजार निकाले गये थे, 12 हजार ले लिये गये, 8–9 हजार जो बाकी हैं उन को भी यथासम्भव ले लेंगे, जैसे जैसे काम निकलता जायेगा, इन को लेते जायेंगे, एक-दो महीने में सब ले लिये जायेंगे। उन की ब्रेक इन सर्विस को कन्डोन किया है....

श्री विनेश भट्टाचार्य (सीरमपुर) : कन्डोन किया है, लेकिन उन को डेली-वेजेज में लिया है।

श्री कमलापति त्रिपाठी : मैं इस में यही निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि मेरा इस में दुराग्रह नहीं है। इन आदेशों के कार्यान्वयन में कहीं कोई दिक्कत पैदा की जा रही हो या कार्यान्वयन न हो रहा हो, अड़चन पैदा किया जा रहा हो—हो सकता है ऐसा हो रहा हो। एक-दो माननीय सदस्यों ने ऐसा कहा है—मैं उन को गलत नहीं कहता हूं, आप उस की तरफ हमारा ध्यान करा दीजिये, हम उस में देखने की चेष्टा करेंगे कि ऐसा क्यों हो रहा है—इस समय यह मैं आप से कह सकता हूं।

मैं इस समय इतना ही स्पष्ट करना चाहता हूं कि जिन लोगों ने गलत काम किया है, हिंसा, तोड़-फोड़ या डराने-धमकाने की कार्यवाही की है—वे केसेज अलग हैं, बाकी जितने केसेज हैं उन के ऊपर सहानुभूति के साथ देखेंगे और ठीक करने की कोशिश करेंगे। कैजुअल लेबर के बारे में जैसे कहा गया है कि 90 फीसदी बाकी हैं—ऐसी बात नहीं है, कुल 21 हजार थे, जिन में से 12 हजार को ले लिया गया है, 8–9 हजार बाकी हैं, उन को हम यथासम्भव खपा देने की कोशिश करेंगे, बड़ा भारी महकमा है,....

श्री इन्द्रजीत गुप्त : कैजुअल हम लोग नहीं कहते हैं, आप कहते हैं। 10–15 साल से जो काम कर रहे हैं उन को आप कैजुअल कहते हैं।

श्री कमलापति त्रिपाठी : दुर्भाग्य यह है कि आप ने कभी सरकार में काम नहीं किया है, हम को करने का मौका मिला है।

श्री इन्द्रजीत गुप्त : आप का दुर्भाग्य मुझे मालूम है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : हमारी नजर में तो मंत्री कैजुअल होते हैं, लेबर तो परमानेन्ट होती है।

श्री कमलापति त्रिपाठी : लेबर के सम्बन्ध में मैं एक बात कहना चाहता हूं—मैं विशेष रूप से लेबर लीडरों से और आप सब से निवेदन करना चाहता हूं और आप के माध्यम से अपने श्रमिक भाइयों से भी निवेदन करना चाहता हू—ट्रेड यूनियन का मूवमेन्ट भी ठीक है और अधिकारों की बात भी ठीक है, लेकिन उन को अपने कर्त्तव्यों की बात भी सोचनी चाहिये। अगर मजदूर अपने कर्त्तव्य का पालन नही करता है तो अपने अधिकारों से भी वंचित होता है—यह देखने की बात है। अधिकार तो परिणाम हैं कर्त्तव्यों की पूर्ति का—यह माना हुआ सिद्धान्त है लोकतन्त्र का। लेकिन ट्रेड यूनियनिज्म में राजनीति को घुसेड देना और जो बडी तेजी से घुस गई है, सारा पोलिटीकलाइज किया जा रहा है ....

श्री एस० एम० बनर्जी : शर्मा जी ने घुसेड़ा है। इंटक के रहने से राजनीति नहीं रहती है और इंटक के न रहने से राजनीति आती है।

श्री कमलापति त्रिपाठी : इस को पोलिटिकलाइज करने से मजदूरों का फायदा नहीं होगा। सेबोटाज, वायलेंस, तोड-फोड़, डराने-धमकाने या हिंसा से उन का लाभ नहीं होगा। ट्रेड यूनियन मूवमेन्ट का अर्थ है आर्गनाइज्ड लेबर। लेकिन इस देश की जनसंख्या के अनुपात में हमारे यहां आर्गेनाइज्ड लेबर है कहां, मुश्किल से 50–60 लाख होंगे। सारे देश में कुल मिला कर आर्गेनाइज्ड लेबर 50–60 लाख होंगे या ज्यादा से ज्यादा एक करोड़ होंगे।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : एक करोड़ से कम हैं।

श्री कमलापति त्रिपाठी : जब कि हमारी आबादी 56 करोड की है। यह शक्ति संगठित है और संगठन में शक्ति है—संघे शक्ति कलोयुगे—अब उस की बुनियाद को दबाकर जो चाहते हैं, वे अधिकार मनवा लेते हैं, जो चाहते है रियायत ले लेते हैं और उन को हमारे माननीय सदस्यों का नेतृत्व प्राप्त हो जाता है। मुझे उस में आपत्ति नहीं है, उन की मागो की तरफ ध्यान देना चाहिये, लेकिन साथ साथ यह भी देखना चाहिये कि हमारे देश की वर्तमान परिस्थिति मे—आर्थिक स्थिति मे किस सीमा तक इस को बढ़ाते चले जाये। जहा आप खुद कहते हैं कि यहां की 42 प्रतिशत जनता पावर्टी लाइन के नीचे हैं और यह भी आप कहते हैं कि बहुत बडी जनसख्या ऐसी है जिस की परचेजिंग पावर बिलकुल नहीं है और जो करोडों की संख्या में हैं ...

श्री इन्द्रजीत गुप्त : किस का दोष है? 28 वर्षों के बाद किस का दोष है?

श्री कमलापति त्रिपाठी : इस बहस मे जाने मे मुझ कोई आपत्ति नहीं होगी, जो बहस करनी हो कर लीजिये। लेकिन अपनी भावनाओ को व्यक्त करने का मुझे पूरा अधिकार है—

Please don't disturb me. Please be kind enough; please be generous.

माननीय, मैं कह रहा था कि आप इस तरफ भी ध्यान दें—आर्गेनाइज्ड लेबर जो कुछ करती है—उससे और जो गांव में रहने

वाली लेवर है, जो भूमिहीन हैं, जिन के लिये हम और आप रोज-रोज प्रयास करते जा रहे हैं, जिनकी संख्या 55–60 प्रतिशत है—यह भी सत्य है कि इनमें काम करने के लिये जो लोग आते हैं वे भी उन्हीं क्षेत्रों से आते हैं, इनके ही भाई-भतीजे या परिवार के लोग होते हैं...

क्या कहा, आपने ?

एक माननीय सदस्य : कुछ नहीं, उनकी आपस में बात हो रही है।

श्री कमलापति त्रिपाठी : बनर्जी साहब भी हमारे पुराने चेले हैं।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : बनर्जी साहब कहते हैं कि उनके गुरू कोई नहीं हैं, वे तो सिर्फ गुरु-घंटाल बनाते हैं।

श्री कमलापति त्रिपाठी : ऐसा घंटाल मुझे भी बहुत बार इन्होंने बनाया है। ऐसे चेलों से भगवान बचाये, वाजपेयी जी। .. (व्यवधान) ..

मान्यवर, मैं यह निवेदन कर रहा था कि इस समस्या पर भी ध्यान देने की आवश्यकता है कि जहां हम इस बात की चेष्टा करें कि उनके अधिकारों की रक्षा हो, संरक्षण हो, वहां इस बात की तरफ़ भी ध्यान रखें कि हमारे जो उत्तरदायित्व हैं उनकी पूर्ति भी होनी चाहिये, गो-स्लो या जिस तरीके से वे काम कर रहे हैं, अगर ऐसा चलेगा तो इसमें फिर रोजी-रोटी का सवाल पैदा होगा, कब तक चलेगा, इस की तरफ भी उनके ध्यान देने की आवश्यकता है।

अब मैं दो-तीन बातें निवेदन करना चाहता हूं—यहां बार बार कहा गया है कि यात्रियों की सुविधा के लिये जो सुविधायें रेल के डिब्बों में दी जाती हैं, उनकी बड़ी-भारी चोरी होती है, गाड़ियां समय पर नहीं पहुंचती हैं। समय का पालन मैं मानता हूं कि बहुत आवश्यक है। और यह भी मानता हूं कि समय का अपालन बड़ा भारी मात्रा में हो रहा है। मैं स्वयं इसका भुक्तभोगी हूं, किसी माननीय सदस्य की बात का उत्तर देने की आवश्यकता नहीं है। और उसके कारण बहुत से हो सकते हैं। समय पर कमी पड़ गई, इसलिये भी पड़ गई कि 1974 में शुरू से ही आन्दोलन छिड़ गया, हड़ताल भी हो गई, कोयले की कमी हो गई, ट्रेनें भी बन्द हो गईं। सबसे बड़ा कारण यह बताया जाता है कि चेन पुलिंग का रोग बहुत बढ़ा। होज पाइप निकालने का काम बहुत बढ़ गया और अब भी हो रहा है। और कुछ प्रदेशों में बहुत बड़ा हुआ है। और हमारे प्रदेश में बहुत बड़ा रोग है, दूसरे किसी को दोष मैं नहीं देता। माननीय नवल किशोर बाबू बैठे हुए हैं, बिहार भी कम नहीं है। अब इसके लिये चेष्टा करने की आवश्यकता है और इसमें आप सब के सहयोग की जरूरत है। हम कोशिश कर रहे हैं कि इस की सुरक्षा का इन्तजाम किया जाय और समय पर गाड़ियां पहुंचायी जायें। रेलवे विभाग की ओर से एक अभियान भी चलाया जा रहा है कि गाड़ियां समय से चल सकें। मैं मानता हूं कि गाड़ियों के समय से न चलने से लोगों को बहुत तकलीफ हो जाती है, काम बिगड़ जाता है, कई बार मुझे भी ऐसा लगा कि मैं समय पर मीटिंग में नहीं पहुंच पाऊंगा, एक, एक घंटा गाड़ी लेट पहुंची है। तो इन पर ध्यान दें, यह उचित ही है।

बिना टिकट यात्रा की बहुत चर्चा की गई और यह एक बड़ा भारी रोग है और इसका मुकाबला करने के लिये कोई उपाय अगर माननीय सदस्य बता सकें पार्लियामेंटरी कंसल्टेटिव कमेटी बता सके तो अच्छा हो। हमें तो यह लगता है कि बिना टिकट यात्रा करने के लिये खाली पुलिस से और खाली मैजिस्ट्रेटों के सहयोग से काम नहीं चलेगा जब तक कि जनता की ओर से इस बारे में सहयोग न मिले। इस बारे में रेलवे कर्मचारियों का भी सहयोग चाहिये। इस बिना टिकट यात्रा से रेलवे को बड़ा भारी नुकसान होता है। जो यह कहा जाता है कि रेलवे कर्म-

[श्री कमलापति त्रिपाठी]

चारी पैसा लेकर भ्रष्टाचार कराते हैं तो मैं इससे इंकार नहीं करता । मुमकिन है कि ऐसा होता हो । इतना बड़ा विभाग है, सभी तरह के लोग हो सकते हैं । कहा गया कि कर्मचारी मिल कर चोरियां भी कराते हैं । अभी आप के सामने एक सवाल आया था जिसके उत्तर में बताया गया कि आर० पी० एफ० के लोग ही उन चोरियों में शरीक हो गये थे । तो यह प्रमाण सब सामने हैं, और इसलिये यह कहना कि रेलवे कर्मचारी भ्रष्टाचार नहीं करते, यह मैं नहीं मानता । लेकिन उसमें जन-सहयोग भी प्राप्त होना चाहिये और इन लोगों से भी अपील की जाय कि जो इस तरह की कार्यवाही होती है उसको रोकने की कोशिश की जाय । जनता का, सरकार का, प्रादेशिक सरकारों का और पुलिस का इन सबके सहयोग के लिये एक योजना बनाने की चेष्टा हम कर रहे हैं । रेलवे बोर्ड इस बारे में जागरूक है ।

श्री भागवत झा आजाद (भागलपुर) इसीलिये इतना अच्छा परिणाम रेलवे को मिल रहा है ।

श्री कमलापति त्रिपाठी : यह तो 10 वर्ष का रोग रहा है । एक महीने भर में हमारे सर पर क्यों पटके दे रहे हैं ।

श्री भागवत झा आजाद आपके मंत्री नहीं, बल्कि रेलवे बोर्ड के । आप कैजुअल हैं, वह परमानेंट है ।

श्री कमलापति त्रिपाठी कैजुअल हर पार्लियामेंट का मेम्बर है । अभी 1976 में हम सब कैजुअल बनेंगे । इसलिये हम सब को मिल कर सोचना है और इस कमी को दूर करना है । इस बात की कोशिश की जाय कि किस तरह से इस कमी को दूर किया जाय ।

श्री चन्द्रशेखर सिंह (इलाहाबाद) : रेलवे बोर्ड की क्या आवश्यकता है ।

श्री कमलापति त्रिपाठी : बात यह है कि रेलवे बोर्ड की क्या आवश्यकता है यह हम को देखने दीजिये । और रेलवे बोर्ड को अगर खत्म कर दिया जाय तो उसका विकल्प क्या है यह भी हमारे सामने रख दें । आखिर यह कहने से कि बोर्ड को खत्म कर दो, इससे तो काम नहीं चलेगा । जनता के हित में जो कुछ हो करो । संसद चाहेगा कि रेलवे बोर्ड खत्म हो तो कोई रेलवे बोर्ड को रख नहीं सकता । और अगर जनता के हित में रेलवे बोर्ड नहीं है तो उसे जाना चाहिये । और अगर जनता का हित उससे सम्बद्ध होता है तो रहना चाहिये । और अगर नहीं तो कोई उसका विकल्प सामने आना चाहिये, और यह भी देखना चाहिए कि काम कैसे हो सकता क्योंकि इतना बड़ा विभाग है । हमारे देखने में यह एक डिवीजन है लेबर का ।

अब यह कह देना कि रेलवे बोर्ड मिनिस्टर के ऊपर हावी हो जाता है तो अगर आप का ऐसा कोई बेवकूफ मिनिस्टर है, निकम्मा और जड़ मंत्री है जिसके कोई बुद्धि न हो, दब्बू हो तो निश्चय ही उसके ऊपर हावी हो जायेगा । नहीं तो सारी शक्ति निहित है मिनिस्टर में । कोई कारण नहीं है कि वह उस पर हावी हो । और आप जब इतना सहयोग देने वाले हैं तो कोई कारण नहीं है कि मैं दब्बू बनूं ।

दुर्घटना के सम्बन्ध में माननीय लक्ष्मी-नारायण पांडेय ने कहा कि 1970 में बहुत बड़ी दुर्घटनायें हुई हैं । मैंने उनको देखा है ।

प्रो० मधु दंडवते (राजापुर) विक्टिमाइजेशन भी तो हुआ है ।

श्री कमलापति त्रिपाठी : विक्टिमाइजेशन हम नहीं होने देंगे । अगर आप कोई केसेज सुझायेंगे तो आपसे बात करके उस पर कार्यवाही की जायेगी । यह ऐलान हो चुका है कि विक्टिमाइजेशन नहीं होना चाहिए । लेकिन जो अपराधी हैं उन्हें दंडित होना चाहिये ।

मैं दुर्घटनाओं के बारे में यह कह रहा था कि 1952-53 में यह दुर्घटनायें थीं 1686 और 1973-74 में घट कर 782 पर उतर आयी । तो मनुष्य की लापरवाही से भी दुर्घटनायें हो जाया करती हैं और उन्हें बचाने की कोशिश की जा रही है ।

मुझे बहुत दुख हुआ इस बात का हमारे माननीय हनुमन्तैया जी बैठे हुए हैं वह वरिष्ठ सदस्य हैं उन से निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि वह भी और जैसा मैंने पहले कहा कि मैं भी एक ऐसी पीढ़ी के सार्वजनिक कार्यकर्ताओं से सम्बन्ध रखते हैं और उस युग से जिसके सामने भारत की एक कल्पना रही है और भारत को एक मूर्तरूप देखा है । उसमें दक्षिण उत्तर पूर्व और पश्चिम की बात हमारे दिमांग में कभी नही आई । हमने देखा हमारा देश ऐसा है जिसके चरणतल में समुद्र बहता है जिसके मस्तक पर हिमगिरि है, एक हाथ उसका आसाम तक फैला हुआ है, दूसरा गुजरात तक फैला हुआ है । एक देश है, एक राष्ट्र है, एक राष्ट्र निवास करता है चाहे धर्म कुछ हो भाषा कुछ हो और एक मां की सब सन्तान हैं । ह कल्पना थी और इसको लेकर ही बहुत से युवकों ने अपने प्राण भी दिये फांसी पर चढ़े गोलिया खाई बहुत से सार्वजनिक कार्यकर्ता जेल भी गये । अब हमारे माननीय हनुमन्तैया जी ने कुछ दक्षिण उत्तर की बात कही । मुझे खेद है कि बिना चीज को जाने हुए उन्होंने इस बात को कहा । हमने देखा कि 368 करोड़ के ऊपर अलाटमेंट हुआ था प्लानिंग कामीशन की ओर से । उस में से 25 करोड़ काटा गया मिड टर्म ऐप्रेजल में । जब 25 करोड़ रु० कटा तो सारी योजनाओं के ऊपर जो पैसा बांटा गया था उस के अनुसार सब में कमी की गई । इस योजना पर भी 27 लाख रुपये की कमी की गई । दक्षिण रेलवे को आवंटित 5 करोड़ 40 लाख रुपये में से नये रेल लाइन के खर्च पर केवल 27 लाख रुपये की कमी इस योजना में की गई थी । क्योंकि सब में से काटा है और पैसा नहीं था इसलिये 25 करोड़ रुपये की कमी हुई । अब यह कहना कि सब पैसा काट कर उत्तर में ले गये और कहना कि मैं पेरोकियल नहीं हूं घोर पेरोकियल होने का परिचय आपने दिया और मुझे बड़ी तकलीफ इस बात की है कि एक ऐसे व्यक्ति के सम्बन्ध में जो [illegible] अब संसार मे नहीं है और जिसने काम किया है उस पर इस प्रकार का लांछन लगाना यह थोड़े दुःख की बात है । मैं समझता हूं कि ऐसी बात उन्हें नही कहनी चाहिए थी ।

SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA (Bangalore): Just as you said 'I will fulfil all the promises made by the previous Minister, Shri Lalit Narayan Mishra', if you say so in regard to the plans approved by the House and in regard to lines and conversions in my time, that is enough. It is not a question of parochiallism. We do not differ on the question of all-India feeling. It is a question of implementation of the assurances.

SHRI KAMLAPATI TRIPATHI: I differ with you. There was no question of south-north. This is a poison which you tried to spread.

SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA: Let us not argue on that point because it is common ground. I do not want you to tell me....

SHRI KAMLAPATI TRIPATHI: I do not agree with you.

SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA: The real question is whether the plan expenditure has been distributed so that all parts of the country get justice. Therefore, it is not a question of theory.

श्री कमलापति त्रिपाठी : मैं समझता हूं कि बहुत अनुचित बात आपने कही और यह बात नहीं कहनी चाहिए । उन के ऊपर एक प्रकार का लाछन लगा देना यह ठीक नहीं था ।

SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA: Do not misuse what I have said yesterday. What I am discussing only administration, not Shri Lalit Narayan Mishra personally. If you want to shut my mouth by saying that everything that has taken place in these two years is all right, it is a different matter. We have to discuss administration. I am not casting aspersions on anybody.

SHRI KAMLAPATI TRIPATHI: All right. I have noted your explanation.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : काफी समय हो गया है. अब आप खत्म कीजिये ।

प्रो० नारायण चन्द पराशर : यह बहुत जरूरी प्वाइन्ट है. इस का क्लेरिफिकेशन होना चाहिए ।

श्री कमलापति त्रिपाठी : एक बात और कहना चाहता हूं और वह यह है कि श्री हनुमन्तैया ने पंचशील का उपदेश दिया । मैं प्राचीन संस्कृति का भक्त हूं और मुझे पता है कि भगवान बुद्ध ने पंचशील का उपदेश दिया था इस जगत के लिए और परलोक में जाकर निर्वाण प्राप्त किया ।

प्रो० मधु दंडवते : इसके बाद वाण्डुंग में वह हुआ ।

श्री कमलापति त्रिपाठी : इस के बाद वाण्डुंग में हुआ जैसा कि आप कह रहे हैं । हमने अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय नीति का आधार उसे स्वीकार किया है और अब रेलवे में पंचशील का इन्होंने बताया कि ये पांच काम करो । यह इनका अनुभव है और ये रेलवे मिनिस्टर भी रहे है मगर पंचशील में से एक शील को भी कार्यान्वित इन्होने नहीं किया लेकिन हमको इनका आशीर्वाद होगा ये सम्भवत: हम से उम्र में बडे होंगे .....

श्री के० हनुमन्तैया : उम्र का क्या लेना । उम्र जाति प्रान्त यह आर्गुमेंट नहीं है ।

श्री कमलापति त्रिपाठी : यह हमारे देश की संस्कृति है और मै इस बात को मानता हू आप चाहे माने या न मानें जैसा कि कहा गया है :

अभिवादनशीलस्य नित्य वृद्धोप-
सेविन.
चत्वारि तस्य वर्धन्ते आयुर्विधा यशो
बलं ।।

आप मानें न मानें, मै इसे मानता हूं ।

मान्यवर जो उपदेश उन्होंने दिया है उसे पूरा करने की कोशिश करूंगा । श्रीमन् आपने बड़ी कृपा की जो इतना समय मुझे दिया । करीब करीब डेढ़ घंटा हो गया है और इससे पहले कि मैं इसे समाप्त करूं मैं माननीय सदस्यों का बड़ा आभार मानता हूं और उन्होंने जो सुझाव दिये है उन सभी को कार्यान्वित करने की मैं चेष्टा करूंगा । मेरा उनसे बड़ा ज्ञानवर्द्धन हुआ है और मेरी आशा है कि आपका मुझे सदा सहयोग और आशीर्वाद मिलता रहेगा ताकि जो कुछ संकल्प मैंने अपने बजट भाषण में किये हैं उन्हें कुछ सीमा तक सम्पूर्ण नही, तो बड़ी सीमा तक पूरा करने की चेष्टा करूंगा ।

14.50 hrs.

ARREST OF MEMBER

MR. SPEAKER: I have to inform the House that I have received the followinng wireless message, dated the 9th March, 1975, from the Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Sheopur, Morena (Madhya Pradesh):—

"Shri Hukam Chand Kachwai, Member of Parliament, courted arrest violating prohibitory order u/s 144 Cr. P. C. on 9-3-75 at 18.20 hours in Sheopur, District Morena (Madhya Pradesh). Arrest made by Police Sheopur. Crime No 73/75 u/s 188 143 I P.C. registered at P.S. Sheopur. Bail demanded but he refused to furnish."

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (ग्वालियर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय शिवपुर वह जगह है जहां गोली चली थी और जहां चार लोग मारे गये थे । वहां पर दफा 144 लगाने की क्या जरूरत थी ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह तो वे लोग जानते होंगे । आपको इतनी दूर बैठ कर क्या पता है कि क्या हो रहा है ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अगर पार्लियामेंट का मेम्बर अपने चुनाव क्षेत्र में शिवपुर उनके क्षेत्र का एक हिस्सा है, नहीं जा सकता, तो वह अपनी जिम्मेदारी कैसे निभायेगा अगर वहां पर गोली चल जाए तो वहां जाना क्या उसका जरूरी नहीं है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : पता नहीं क्या है और क्या नहीं है ।

श्री दीनेन भट्टाचार्य ।

13.27 hrs.

GENERAL BUDGET, 1975-76—GENERAL DISCUSSION

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Dinen Bhattacharyya.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA (Serampore): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I shall describe in the word the budget that has been placed here by the hon. Finance Minister, as anti-people, promonopoly Budget. People will gain nothing from it. So many budgets had been placed here for the last 27 years. Shri Subramaniam throughout his budget speech this time spoke elequently about the economic and political objctives of his party. The steps he had suggested and the way he had dealt with the economic aspects lead me to conclude that the Budget will never fulfil any of the objectives enunciated here. Just before presenting the Budget, he stated: last year we passed through unprecedented economic strains in the history of independent India. At the same time, he said, it was also a year of determined action on the part of the Government demonstrating vividly the basic resilience of the demonstratic system in grappling with a crisis situation.

If we study the Budget, what appears to us is this. First of all, I have to mention here that he has again imposed taxes, the maximum of which will affect the housewives of the common man. He has taxed even tobacco, which is popularly known as the poor man's luxury, in the name of branded bidis. Sugar has been taxed, cloth has been taxed. What else is left? The duty on motor spirit has been increased by ten paise per litre. It is not a luxury goods because buses will now increase their fares. So far as I know, in Calcutta and even in Delhi, thousands of taxi-drivers have sold their taxis because of the rise in petrol prices. In the price of about Rs. 3,50 per

[Shri Dinen Bhattacharyya]

litre, the major portion is attributable to taxation. That is why the prices have gone up so much.

So, my first point is that the Government has spoken so much about inflation and for some time past the Government spokesmen have been claiming that they have arrested the rise in prices to a certain extent, but now taxes of the order of Rs. 288 crores have been imposed, of which *Rs. 276* crores would come from indirect taxes. So, after sermonising about the laudable objectives to be pursued by the Government. Mr. Subramniam has imposed new taxes which will not check but only increase inflation, because prices will increase and the profits of the big monopolists and industrialists will increase, giving rise to further inflation. So, where is the end to the situation that we are passing through? Nowhere is it to be found. So, I am bound to say that it is an anti-people Budget, and it has further opened the flood gates of looting our people by the big monopolists.

Even after the imposition of these new taxes, there will still be a deficit. Though it is claimed that the deficit will be only Rs. 225 crores, from last year's experience we can say that it is likely to be double or treble that figure in reality.

It will have a serious effect on the prices of essential commodities used by the common people. In the last three years, the highest increase in prices has taken place in India. I am not mentioning about the socialist countries. I know in Soviet Union from the day the underground railway came into operation, the fare has not increased. In China also there has been no increase in the prices of *essential commodities. I know how* cheap are the food articles in the Soviet Union. Luxury goods may be costly, but in the socialist countries, the prices of daily necessities are not increased every year. The rise in prices in 1973 over 1972 even in Pakistan was only 12 per cent as against 28.2 per cent in India. Prime Minister Indira Gandhi was telling the other day that inflation was a world wide phenomenon. If so, why has not inflation touched the Soviet Union, China and other socialist countries? The *Economist*, London dated 7th December, 1974 says:

> "The Soviet retail price index has remained unchanged for 7 years and in China officially recorded local prices have risen hardly at all over two decades. The fares on the *Moscow Underground Railway are* still the same as they were in 1955 when it was built."

What reason can the Prime Minister and Finance Minister give? They have no reply. But I can give the reason. Soviet Union and China are building socialism while in India the Indira Government is building capitalism, not socialism. So, you cannot escape the capitalist crisis which has taken place all over the world, including America. In this period, the ownership of the means of production in agriculture and industry have been monopolised by a section of the people and they are highly concentrated in India. In Industry, the gross fixed assets in the private sector increased over 4 times in a period of 13 years, between 1960-61 and 1973-74, from Rs. 3600 crores to Rs. 15000 crores. Tatas and Birlas have increased their assets by over 10 times during the last 25 years.

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola): At constant prices or current prices?

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: You can calculate it both ways. I have taken it from the *Economic times.* This concentration of wealth, land and agricultural produce in fewer and *fewer hands has its effect on the stan*dard of living of the people. It will be found everywhere. Only the other day there was a study by the Labour Department of the West Bengal Governmnt according to which the agricultural labourers live on one meal a day with a pinch of salt because of

poverty and lack of work. The number of landless agricultural workers in the States from 1.77 million in 1961 swelled to 3.27 million in 1971 and to about 4 million by now, according to the *Economic Times* of 25th January, 1975. This is the picture you will see in every State. Whether it is Bihar, UP, Orissa or Maharashtra the number of landless agricultural labour is increasing and pauperisation is increasing beyond any calculation in all the States. The poverty is growing not only in the rural areas but also in the urban areas as well.

If for any reason the production comes down and the prices shoot up, the ruling party and the Treasury Benches say that it is because of the labour. But what is the actual position. If you calculate the cost of labour for any produced goods, you will find that it is far below the profits taken away by the monopolists. If I have the time, I can give you number of examples to prove my case. To give one example, in 1949 the share of labour cost to production was 53.3 per cent. As the Congress rule went on, by 1961 it was reduced to 39.2 per cent. And again it came down to 34.7 per cent after a year. These are all the facts given by the Survey conducted by the Government itself. So, the argument that is put forward here is how can you expect that the prices will come down because the workers' wages are going up and their dearness allowance is going up. These are all bogus theories. The real fact is that the profits are going up and the shares of the labourers and the workers are coming down and they are becoming more and more pauperised. I can quote here to show how the indebtedness is growing not only among the rural people but in the urban areas also. In the Study made by the R.B.I. you will find that the indebtedness of about 50 per cent of the employees, white-collared employees, is growing and they cannot make both ends meet with the wages they are getting. The same is the condition of the Government employees. I do not find any reason why the dearness allowances which they are committed to give upto the point of 272, have not been given. The Pay Commission's recommendations were that upto the cost of living index figure 272, the employees will be getting DA and after that it fell due again on 21st November, 1974 and on 1st December, 1974 Government promised to negotiate with the employees on the question of wage revision on 15th March, 1975. There was an agreement on this point. But I have heard that from 1st June, 1974 to 31st December, 1974 the DA due to Government employees will be deposited in Provident Fund account. I do not know whether the Government will keep its promise or not and it is not known when the employees will be entitled to refund. Two more instalments are due from 1st November, 1974 and 1st December 1974. I do not know whether the Government is going to keep its promise. If the Government is behaving in this way, what will happen to the State Government employees ? I know the West Bengal State Government employees are the lowest paid employees. Then there are Municipal employees, Panchayat employees, School employees, Hospital employees, etc. Everybody will take this plea that when the Centre is not giving money,

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wherefrom they will get the money to pay these employees. Then the same plea will be put forward by the private sector also. They will also take the same stand that as the Central Government is not paying the DA to its employees regularly, due to rise in price, they are also not bound to give the increased DA to their employees. I do not know on what philosophy Mr. Subramanium will base his theory of deprival and denial in so far as additional DA for rise in C.P.I. of the employees are concerned. It is a part of the earned wage. You are not giving anything gratis and you are not giving any charity. It is their earned wages, but you are denying them. I know in Parliament, we are putting so many questions to the Ministers but the employees working in Parliament also are not getting their dues. Justice is not done to them in many respects, not only in respect of dearness allowance or the wages but in other respects regarding their promotion, etc. I do not know who is to deal with and how to do justice to the poor employees of the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha.

Then, about food production, if you say there is less production, I can understand. But no Minister is saying that there is fall in production. Shri Jagjivan Ram went to West Bengal and said that there is plenty of food. Where is the bottle-neck then? The bottle-neck is in the distribution system. Not only in the distribution system but even in the procurement policy of the Government. The procurement policy that the Government is following is pro-landlord and pro-hoarder.

I can cite an example. Last year, the amount of foodgrains they wanted to procure in West Bengal was 5 lakh tonnes. But actually, it did not reach even to one-fifth. This year also, they fixed the target of 5 lakh tonnes. But they have not yet been able to procure 2 lakh tonnes. Even the Congress Members are accusing the Ministers that they are not taking proper steps to dehoard and procure foodstuffs which are being hoarded by hoarders and the *jotedars*, as we call it in West Bengal. Wherefrom will you get it then? That is why we are facing semi-starvation conditions in spite of the food production being quite sufficient, as per the Government statistics. If you go round the villages, you will find hardly a family among the poor peasantry and the landless labourers getting two meals a day. So, the ultimate responsibility lies on the Government's policy of procurement and distribution.

I would conclude by giving some suggestions. As regards land reforms, they have not been seriously undertaken The land is still concentrated in the hands of a few *zamindars* and the *jotedars* and some land sharks. All these people are hoarding the stocks and they are selling at a price as per their own interest. As a result, no modified rationing in West Bengal in rural areas has completely collapsed. Even the little amount of wheat that they were getting has been stopped.

I have to mention here that while this is the condition. I do not know why the Finance Minister is enamoured of exporting products which we require for our own consumption and which he cannot supply. Take, for example, sugar and Basmati rice. If you go round Delhi, you will never find it. The people will abuse saying, "You Parliament-*walas*, what are you doing?" These things are being exported to other countries. I can show you that, one by one, in agriculture, in industry and in all aspects of life, the Government's policy is to fatten the big industrialists, landlords and big land-holders. That is the reason why we are suffering. Why is there so much inflation? Why is there so much price rise?

You had spoken about eliminating the difference in income. How will you do it and what is the magic in your hands? I have not seen it in your budget on which you spoke for one hour. I could not get any inkling that even you are serious about it.

What to talk of difference in income. Under your rule, in March 1964, the Tatas had a capital of Rs. 480 crores, in 1971, they managed to increase it to Rs. 711 crores. The Birlas have also done it in the same way. At that time the number of monopoly houses was 75, and now, it will be 90 or near about 100. The number of monopoly houses is increasing. The capital and the profits of the monopoly houses are increasing and the ordinary people are getting poorer and poorer day by day. This is the sum and substance of this year's budget. It will bring no remedy for any damage that has already been done within the last 26 years. So, this year also, your policy of fleecing the poor is continuing. Your policy regarding earning of foreign exchange by export is also causing damage to our national exchequer if you consider it with an ultimate view. Whether it is America or any socialist country, ultimately, you will have to pay more than what you get now by way of export of some articles. You can take any number of articles such as tea, jute, etc. You are exporting them on long term basis. I know that you have recently made an agreement with Iran. In the same way, you have made so many agreements with the developed as well as the big countries. Ultimately, you will have to repay them, and at that time, you will pay more money including the interest than what you are getting by way of export earnings, aids and loans. I could have given you an example. You are giving a subsidy of Rs. 80 per tonne to the cement manufacturers for export. Here we want cement, but you are giving them subsidy to the tune of Rs. 80/- per tonne for exporting. You have exported Basmati rice to the extent of 35,422 tonnes, and you are going to import 4.9 million tonnes of wheat from the USA. On the one side you are exporting rice and on the other side you are importing wheat from the USA.

16.00 hrs.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please try to conclude.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: How much time is allotted to me?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You have been allotted 34 minutes. You have nearly come to the end of it. Only one or two minutes are left.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: It is impossible. I will not be able to finish in one or two minutes. There are some other points also.

AN HON. MEMBER: Leave some points to others.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: Last year also we have discussed here how the expenditure on police—police means the Central Police—is increasing. The expenditure on military is increasing. The non-Plan expenditure is increasing. But if you take the statistics of health and other social services, you will find that lakhs and lakhs of our children are dying for want of food and medicines. This is the condition.

In 1960-61, the defence expenditure of the Government of India was Rs. 281 crores. Now, in 1975-76, it is Rs. 2,274 crores. It has increased almost ten times. I can show this regarding the expenditure on CRP; I can show this regarding the expenditure on BSF and other paramilitaries who are doing no service to the people; only for the suppression of the people's movement, they are being utilised.

Now, what is the way out? I can so many things. Regarding cutting down the expenditure, what has been your performance? The expenditure on the organs of the State, Parliament, the Secretariats of the President and the Vice-President, the Council of Ministers and the Judiciary will be Rs. 84.32 crores next year. So, you are not curtailing the expenditure. You are increasing it. The expenditure on these establishments shows a 30 per cent increase as compared to the expenditure of Rs. 62.5 crores in this year, in 1974-75. During the year

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1973-74, the expenditure on the organs of the State totalled Rs. 51.19 crores. But, in 1975-76, it is going to be Rs. 84.32 crores. This is from the *Financial Express* dated 1-3-1975.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That is a good point. You may now conclude.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: I will finish with my suggestions. My first point is this: give up your policy of putting the cart before the horses...

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT (Shahabad): Only one horse.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: Two horses—one is the industrialists and the other is landlords. Give up that policy and do something really for the agriculturists. And, there the first point is, take away surplus lands from all the landlords. There are thousands of bighas of land in Bihar and Maharashtra and in all the States, which owned in *Benami* by landlords. If you take away those lands and distribute to the landless labourers and the poor peasants, you will get results and not only more food will be available but hoarding will be less and less.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur): He is repeating the same points.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: Mr. Lakkappa, I will repeat the same points because so long radical land reform is not there, no problem will be solved. The second point is that there should be a ceiling on profits on all the industrial and commercial undertakings owned by Indian businessmen and take over all excess profits. You have frozen the wages of working class. Workers and employees would not get their full DA as per your decision. The Industrial Policy Inquiry Committee also reported about fixing ceiling on profits but you have not done anything in regard to the ceiling of profits.

Then about food policy, there should be monopoly procurement of the entire marketable surplus from big landholders at more or less uniform prices throughout India which provide an adequate rate of return. There should be equitable distribution by statutory rationing in urban areas, maintenance of sizable buffer stock of foodgrains to meet contingency, Peoples' Committees at Panchayat level to make the procurement and distribution a success. Better industrial relations should also be established which are regularly deteriorating. Workers are not getting fair deal either from the Government or from the employer. Employment should be given to all able-bodied men or unemployment relief.

This year is International Women's Year. I will give you one example. Some years back, there were 30,000 women workers in jute mills which is one of the pioneer industries in our country. Now you will find hardly 2,000 Is it not shame on our part that women workers are not getting chance anywhere? They are being denied justice.

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN (Kangra): They are getting better chances and that is why, the number has been reduced.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: Are you hearing my speech or dreaming something?

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN: Both.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: There should be recognition of the principle of equal pay for euqal work. There should be no differentiation in wages between man and woman. Steps should be taken to ensure democratic functioning of trade unions and there should be consultations with trade unions at all levels while chalking out labour policies. These are my suggestions. I hope, Mr. Subramaniam will seriously consider them and do something.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT (Shahabad): Considering the very delicate balance in the economy to-day and the serious constraints on the Finance Minister, the Budget that he has produced this year is a well-conceived one and he has made an excellent effort to do his job The economy and, particularly, in the last 3-4 years the inflationary spiral that was building into it has left very little elbow room to the Finance Minister to raise resources. But, even then, he has done his job judiciously, and scientifically and tried to raise his resources so as not to hurt the people unnecessarily.

The hon. Member has described it as an anti-people budget because the Finance Minister has put levy on tea or cigarettes or even on petrol. But he has not gone deep into this matter. I think he has merely repeated what he has said last year, that any budget produced from this side is anti-people and it shows more his ideological slant than even a critical analysis of the budget proposals. I will try to do that.

To do an analysis of the budget in depth, what do the budget proposals indicate? They indicate that his proposals do not depress or reduce the disposable income of the common people in a significant manner; only the affluent classes have been touched and whatever the burden, that has fallen on the lower and the middle income groups, there is some compensation in the fact that the way the expenditure will be used in raising production will ultimately bring down the price-line and the compensation will be much more than the burden that it will impose. Therefore, this is the only way, and I say this is the only way, the Finance Minister can approach an almost impossible and difficult task that he faces to-day.

The levies on tobacco, bidis, cigarettes, rayon, synthetic rayon, fine and super-fine cotton textiles are the obvious choice for a Finance Minister to-day because they not only bring in a good revenue but the burden is very fairly distributed. I am only surprised why he has not touched liquor. I know he has no special fascination for liquor, but he should have brought in that also.

The second category of the levies is like those on tea, etc. Now, many hon. Members have referred that tea is an atricle of common consumption and, therefore, any levy on tea is going to be rigorous on the common people. But one should not forget that to-day tea has a very good market outside for the first time in several years when the unit price of tea was going up. It is good that because of a short-fall in production of East-African tea, our tea is fetching a good price and, therefore, I think it is the duty of the Finance Minister to curtail consumption by all means and leave more tea for exports so as to bring not only better prices from outside but also augment his much-needed external resources.

Similarly, about cement, the whole policy to-day is that the Government has gone in for reduction of construction activities and any increase in production of cement or a part of it should be exported. His thinking seems to be so

Then, take khandsari. It is linked up with sugar. Now, the hon. Member says that the Finiance Minister has taxed sugar. But everybody knows that the tax is on the non-levy sugar Levy sugar is not taxed which goes to the consumption for the common people and if there is increase it is not proper to just brand it like that without going deep into the matter; this is a salutary provision. Last year we had almost Rs. 600 crores of foreign exchange from the export of sugar. I think he will advise the people concerned to export another half a million tonnes this year; and that can happen, if he not only reduces the consumption but taxes khandsari also which will drive sugar cane for being crushed in the mills. If there is more production of sugar, he will be able to export without raising prices internally. Therefore, this levy is also a very correct one.

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Similarly he has brought in General Tax This is a new innovation, which is a welcome feature. Our economy is a diversifying economy and our attempt is that it should grow faster and if there is any stagnation, the bottleneck should be broken. Therefore, he has brought in General Tax-1 per cent of the produce in the mill This will bring more revenue. 1 per cent can be increased. Protagonists of the industry may say that it is the thin end of the wedge, to-morrow it can be increased. It can be increased if it is economic. If economy is in a resurgent mood, certainly, there will be a case for regulating it in a manner not only to raise resources but to use this fiscal measure to bring about elasticity in our economic system and also in the fiscale system. So, this is a welcome measure.

I am surprised that people come and describe it as anti-people. I do not think that they speak with conviction; much less they can convince the people here or outside.

He has rightly not touched the 'personal taxes'. Only last year the exemption level was raised from Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 6,000 and at higher level certain exemptions were given. There was no point in imposing higher taxes. Any further taxation would have eroded the real income of the middle income group and this would have really created hardship to the people. He is right in avoiding it.

The other point is about the Corporate Tax. My point is that the measures that he has taken in this regard are also very correct measures. He has tried to revive the economy. He has given dividend relief by deferred payment and tax holiday to the priority sector industries as also exemption from Wealth Tax to certain categories. He has taken these measures to revive investments It has produced the desired effect

My point is that counter-inflationary thrust is not fully complete. It is partial. Take the case of dividend. Suppose somebody sells the share today, will he get the benefit of it? He would not get the benefit of that.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): He will get the corresponding price.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: If that can be taken care of, the thrust will be more complete. Whenever a part of the dividend is kept, it is available to the companies and it is not distributed to the shareholders. Therefore, it is the company which benefits. To the extent that the company can retain its profits and to the extent it is able to invest and expand, well, the purpose is served. That is the idea It really depends upon the position of the company. There are various schemes, various facilities; but the point is, only some companies can benefit those which start a new company or undertake expansion and various other things, but as a whole, it will not benefit the other companies. The various relief items he has proposed in the corporate sector will improve the investment climate. But if he accepts some of the suggestions I have made, this can be taken up one step further, they will do much more than what they are now doing, and will achieve his objective This is what I would say about the analysis of the Budget.

He has said that the more important thing is the objective; let us examine his proposals in view of the objectives which he has mentioned. The short-term objective of the budget is to provide viability and vitality to the economy. Over the past three or four years, the economy has been under severe strain due to almost run-away inflation and the entire process of development was retarded, resources were dwindling, costs going up, savings getting eroded, prices rising, and there was gradual disintegration of the economy . Therefore, the first task of

the Finance Minister has been to integrate the situation, to consolidate the economic, to reduce, to neutralise the inflationary potential. If that is the first objective, let us now examine it from that point of view. The second objective is long-term and medium-term one. Ultimately it is to make way for increase in production and contribute to greater income and employment, reduce inequalities, make a frontal attack on poverty, increase the income standards of people, standards of living of people and consumption standards of people in general These are medium-term or long-term objectives.

We have to examine the Budget from both these points of view because the Budget is a socio-economic measure. We have to see to what extent the proposals formulated, plan developments, allocations made, etc. are going to achieve these very objectives.

Let us come to production and see how it is going to be increased. Even as a short-term thing, money supply is reduced and non-developmental expenditure is reduced and it is a very creditable thing. Towards the containment of non-developmental expenditure the Government's effort has been noticeable. In this year's plan developmental effort is 55.5 per cent of the total outlay as against 48 per cent of last year. It is a major effort. The Member who preceded me said, Government expenditure is going up and they are not doing anything in the matter of containing and reducing non-developmental expenditure. Certain things cannot be reduced. I cannot dispute the fact increase in defence expenditure. This cannot be reduced. Interest charges, loans and advances to States cannot be reduced. All these constraints are there. In spite of these, the Finance Minister has succeeded in curtailing or bringing down no development expenditure. As I said earlier, this year's development component is 55.5 per cent. This is a welcome effort.

Now I come to the programmes which he has mentioned. Obviously, it is a well known fact and the economists all over the world agree that the peculiar feature of the Indian economic crisis is that unlike in other countries, it is triggered off by our failure in agricultural production. This is the kernal of the economic crisis. In the United States, it was different. It was excessive expenditure in the Vietnam war; 100 billion dollars in the last many years brought down the mighty dollar and created disorder in the international monetary system and there was the resultant stagnation and various other things. Not only in America, but in Western Europe and other developed countries, they are facing either excessive demand or growing unemployment; that is the nature of the crisis. But in our country, basically, the crisis has been created by our failure on the agricultural front. Since 1966-67, the rate of growth in agriculture has been about 2 per cent despite the fact that the irrigation potential has almost increased double. We have 42-43 million hectares under irrigation and it is an irony that in spite of the fact that irrigation potential has been doubled, the total double cropping area has not increased to that extent. Therefore, the irrigation facilities has become, what might be called in the old jargon, merely 'protective investments' to borrow a term from the famine code. Against drought or famine, when there is shortfall in rain, you use the water, but there has been no scientific management of the waters for raising productivity in agriculture. That is one reason. But the fact is that over a period since 1966-67, agriculture was stagnating and we had the ups and downs. Even today in the 4th Plan, we said that we would produce 129 million tonnes. We reached a maximum in 1971-72, 108 million tonnes. We have not reached that maximum today. This year, I do not know, whether we may be able to produce 104 million tonnes. As we expect, if the kharif crop is of the order of 62 million tonnes and if the rabi bumper crop is 42 million tonnes, I think, it should be 104 million tonnes.

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If you see the per capita consumption of food—that is the one item of consumption—it is going down successively. The cloth consumption is going down because the population has been increasing. The consumption of food, cloth and the consumption of oil and fats and other essential items which are vital in the life of man has gone down. Six million Children are blind; they are condemned to blindness in this country because they do not have enough protein food. These are the problems because agricultural failure has been there. I feel, the Finance Minister is well advised in putting the highest priority on this. In any anti-inflationary measures in introducing vitality and viability to the economy, success cannot be achieved without agricultural resurgence. He has rightly put the highest priority and provided money for it. But the question is, whether the provision of money above will do the trick, unless other measures are taken. He has rightly indentified seeds, fertilizers, irrigation, credits etc. But much more has to be done. Unfortunately for him, agriculture is not under his control—I mean under the Central Government. Food is grown in all the States. There are millions and millions of farms in the country. How are the Seeds Farms managed today? Of course, National Seeds Project is there and I hope, it does a better job. One of the reasons why productivity in agriculture was going down was that good quality seeds were not available.

In our country, I think the only States where productivity in agriculture has increased are West Bengal, Tamil Nadu and Andhra. In other northern States, productivity per acre is going down. Take for example the States like Punjab and Haryana where there was a green revolution some time back, there too the productivity is going down. The fact is that last year the fertiliser was not lifted by the people. The stocks were lying and the farmers were not lifting the stocks because of high price. Because of that productivity goes down. They could not increase the productivity in agriculture because they could not lift the fertilisers. In Bihar and U.P.—in the heartline of the Gangetic Valley—breakthrough in agriculture has got to be achieved. While there cannot be any major attack of poverty in all these States, the picture is very dismal. I am telling, him that we have to do much more in the matter of implementation to the administration down to the block level. Not only that land reform is very important but we have also to distribute the lands properly. Whatever legislation in this respect we have passed, we have still not been able to implement them. I warn that the land reforms have to be done and they have to be implemented with all vigour. Agricultural labour has become very very restive. In the rural areas there is labour unrest. Everywhere you will find murder and violence taking place. There is violent conflict between the farmers and the landless labour. That being so how can you expect our programmes to be implemented?

I am saying this because—I am warning the Finance Minister—in 1972-73 when we had to face the worst year, we provided Rs. 175 crores of crash programme for rabi production. But, what happened to that crash programme? Nothing happened. The programme only crashed. And Rs. 175 crores went down the drain. It added to our inflation and it did not produce a single additional ton of wheat. Therefore I am saying with all the emphasis at my command that it is the reform of the land administration—not only land reforms—which alone can bring the desired results. So, everything should be made available to the farmers. To-day imagine that only 15 per cent of the credit goes to the

farmers owning below 5 acres of land, 85 per cent of the credit goes to farmers with above 10 acres of land. But the farmers who have got below five acres of land get only 15 per cent of the credit. How can you expect better results? Apart from everything, you are only creating a political instability in the rural side. The gap between the big and small farmers is increased. It is also absolutely necessary that unless the marginal farmers —small farmers and the landless labours —are also involved in it, there cannot be any agricultural resurgence in this country. And whatever money we spend on it will not be able to bring in the results. We have, over the period of years, achieved a growth of 2 per cent in agriculture. This is inadequate. And this country will be plagued by the crisis of stagnation in production. We have been facing various agricultural crises and, therefore, it is necessary to see that we follow up the programme and implementation of the same at the lower level, at the farm level to increase productivity significantly.

Coming to the employment programme it is stated that we have given up this programme. It is unfortunate. Our party's programme was to provide jobs to half a million people every year—which has been given up It is given up in the sense that it is integrated into the development plan. This can only be done if the industries are developed in a proper way. The agricultural development can absorb the under-employed in the rural areas. The explosive situation today is that 5 lakhs of educated people are unemployed every year. According to the live registers, five lakhs have been added to the unemployed. Out of eighty lakhs or so, 45 lakhs are educated unemployed. It may be much more if you take those who have not even registered their names. Out of about addition 5 lakhs, nearly 2 lakhs come from Bihar and West Bengal. Imagine the massive educated unemployed people. Already unemployed educated people are growing in numbers. We are today facing urban unrest. Diversification of industries is the only answer. We should take measures like dispersal of industries, diffusion of industries and so on and so forth. The more important task is to consolidate the base of industries.

The growth rate is only at the rate of 2.3 per cent over the last year. We have planned for 8 to 10 per cent growth annually of industries in the last five years or so In the last five years or so, the industrial growth of this country was only 3 8 per cent annually.

There has been a period when there has been zero growth or negative growth which is most unfortunate. The future is also bleak as in the Fourth Plan period there has been a significant fall in the rate of investment We provided for Rs. 3,800 crores investment in the public sector whereas the real investment was Rs. 3,000 crores at the current price level which means in actual terms it is a little over half of the Plan provision. When there is no investment how could you expect to achieve a growth rate of 8 to 10 per cent in coming years. You cannot achieve it. Therefore, the Finance Minister has adopted the strategy to take selective sectors in this year. He has selected the power, coal and the oil sectors The outlook in coal is better. We have produced more and are going to produce at least 10 million tonnes more. There are good industrial relations and managerial efficiency is also better But let us have a look at the other critical sectors like steel, cement and fertiliser

It is true that both the public and the private sectors are looking up, more particularly the public sector. The public sector has come to assume the role which we enshrined in our Plan namely that it will control the commending heights of economy It has come to assume that position and in the coming years it will further grow and play a dominant role. This is the one institutional change which

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has taken place in our economy and it is heartening to see that when we made the efforts, the public sector has responded. At one time it was said the public sector is a drag and the friends on the other side and the conservative parties believe that these are white elephants, they cannot pay. But the fact of the matter is, in the last two to three years the public sector has come back and has contributed to the national resources. For example, in 1972-73 they contributed Rs. 83 crores; in 1973-74 they contributed 150 crores and this year, I am told, their contribution will be Rs. 233 crores. It is a net profit. This contribution could have been more if the organisations like Bokaro, Neyveli and HEC were not losing. But it is hearting the losses have come down. So, it is a very welcome feature that the public sector has come to play a positive role and they have to go further in this.

This does not apply to all sectors and I will only take up two sectors, namely, Steel and Fertiliser. I do not want to go into the details—Steel was under my charge for some time—but it is not a great tragedy in this country that we have a capacity of nine million tonnes, but, we are not able to use more than 50 per cent of it? Steel is an industry where more production will mean still more industrial production. There can be increased exports. Today, steel fetches a very high price. If we produce one million tonnes more of steel, we can earn 100-120 crores of rupees and this can help in the attempt towards increasing the industrial growth, increasing the economic growth and revival of the national economy. In 1968-69, the capacity utilisation of our steel mills was 71 per cent. Today, it has not registered more than 57 per cent. In this year, during the last few months, there has been a better performance. But, this is not enough. If you compare it with last year, there has been a 01 per cent increase. Last year was a very bad year. We produced only a little over 4.4 million tonnes of steel and this year we have produced 5 million tonnes of steel and therefore we say that we have done well. But, we cannot sit on it. There is something wrong in the management of the steel industry and in regard to operational and managerial efficiency. It is criminal in a country to have 9 million tonnes of steel and produce 5 million tonnes today. Now, it is said that we will produce one million tonnes more a year later. Similarly about Bokaro. Bokaro is one of the largest plants. But, it is limping towards progress. Next year, they say that they may get one million tonnes from Bokaro. There are various reasons, some justifiable reasons. We have to go seriously into this. Perhaps, what we have done in the case of HEC, we can do in regard to Bokaro. Earlier, HEC was making heavy losses. Similar was the case in regard to the MAMC Plant near Durgapur. There was a recommendation of the Public Undertakings Committee in regard to this plant. The Public Undertakings Committee said that this should be written off. I was the Minister in-charge. I said 'No'. I said 'We will try to improve the performance'. Now, I am happy to learn that MAMC is making profits today. It can be done. The trick is that you have to put the proper people and give them incentives. Similarly, in regard to fertiliser...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: When the Demands for the Steel Ministry are taken up, you can make these points. You can go into it more elaborately at that time. Try to conclude now.

SHR B R. BHAGAT: This is very vital I am not going into the details.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There will be another opportunity.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: I am only giving an example. I do not propose to go into the details. I will give another example, namely, fertiliser. We have a capacity of 2.3 million tonnes. But the capacity utilisation is only 14 lakh tonnes this year. You can say

that there has been power shortage and so on. You can put the blame on these. But, the fact of the matter is that there is something wrong in the management. We have to take a fresh look at it. As we have done in the case of machinery group, we should do in the case of steel and fertiliser. The Ministers concerned should go into these matters and I am quite sure that they will be able to achieve the targets soon.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please conclude.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: Since the time is running out, I do not want to take up more points. These are the things that can upset the balance, and the Finance Minister has tried to provide for these things in his Budget. Another thing which can upset the balance is the deficit. The Finance Minister has made a commendable effort in regard to this. He has reduced the deficit from Rs. 460 crores to Rs 225 crores. But, the deficit is going to be much more. He has taken into consideration some of the things. But, oil credit of Rs. 230 crores and the recycling of oil funds of Rs. 100 crores are not in the nature of permanent subsidy. Another important factor which can upset the balance is the defence expenditure. We have made certain assumptions and we have provided for an increased defence expenditure. Because of the US decision to resume arms supplies to Pakistan and because of some special reasons, a situation might arise during the course of the year when we will have to increase the defence budget. Similarly, if the agricultural production falls and if the prices go on increasing, we will be faced with a similar situation next year as was the case this year. These are the things which can upset the balance. But, this risk he can always take.

On the balance, this year he is in a better position. The inflationary spiral is slowring down. There is even a drop in prices. Increase in revenue is there. The tendency to save has increased; last year household savings were Rs. 5,000 crores; I think this year it will be Rs. 6,000 crores. He should budget for Rs. 7,000 crores of savings next year. The investment climate is improving. Because of the silver lining of improvements in the economy, his hopes may be realised.

I would conclude by this that the Finance Minster as the captain of the economic ship of state is steering through the grand rapids and cataracts of inflation, of high prices, of stagnation in production, administrative inefficiency and the hidden rocks of smugglers and even corruption. He has to steer clear of these. He must not fail because the hopes of millions and millions of people rest on his coming out successful and we all wish that he succeeds.

SHRI VIJENDRA AGARWAL (Mor, Jabad): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, we as a nation are passing through a period of unprecedented economic crisis. During the last three years, supply of money expanded by 51 8 per cent while real national income increased only by 6.2 per cent. The claim about national income having increased by one per cent in 1974-75 is still a question of doubt. There are calculations to show that it may be only zero, but in no case it will reach one per cent. Prices have shot up by 80 per cent during the last three years, while the rupee value is no more than 25P.

Only during the last 15 months, from April, 1973 to September, 1974, prices shot up by 55 per cent The latest study of the RBI indicates that the percentage of those who live 'below' the poverty line today has increased from 40 to 70 during the last six years. This is the achievement!

The number of unemployed increasing every day exceeds 11,000. Famine, drought and hunger are so widely prevalent in the country that a large number of people have suf-

[Shri Virendra Agarwal]

fered, though we are told now and then that the food situation is well under control. People are living under hard conditions, such conditions which can hardly be described in words. Their status has virtually been reduced from that of beggar to cattle. There is no drinking water even after 27 years of independence. This is the situation which is, of course, a grim situation, a very dangerous one, for any civilised government *with a democratic apparatus to* let grow.

If you look at it from the political plane, whenever the Opposition champions the cause of the very poor and raises its voice against corruption, mismanagement of the economy, black money and unproductive expenditure, the Prime Minister comes down heavily on them and describes them as traitors, criminals, fascists and CIA agents.

AN HON. MEMBER: And Right reactionaries.

SHRI VIRENDRA AGARWAL: Is this graceful? Her utterances are so irresponsible that she is functioning more as a group leader rather than as the Prime Minister of the largest democracy in the world She is a leader but she lacks grace I suggest that people of her stature must have the magnanimity of Pandit Nehru and should learn how to treat the Opposition in the country.

AN HON. MEMBER: During his days your party used to say the same thing about him also.

SHRI VIRENDRA AGARWAL: About his magnanimity, there can hardly be two opinions

If you try to describe the total economic situation in the country, six major factors emerge which show exactly which way we are going; declining rate of growth, almost continuous increase in unemployment, stagnation in respect of the rate of saving and capital formation, poor utilisation of capacities in basic industries like power and transport, increasing prevalence of black money and large increases in consumption and inequalities in income.

I think the overriding imperative in this situation was to reverse the long term economic decline and step up the rate of savings and investment climate once again. I know that the Finance Minister had an enormous and difficult task. The Finance Minister had the reputation of ushering in the green revolution during the last decade and is known for pragmatic and practical ideas and that is why the country had expectations from him that he would help in reviving the economy. He is a man of experience, having worked in the Ministries of Food and Agriculture, Industrial Development and other Ministries and the experience accumulated in various Ministries as also in the Government of the State will stand him in good stead as the Finance Minister of India.

To begin with, I should like to congratulate the Finance Minister on three counts. Firstly, the Finance Minister had raised the defence outlay by Rs 117 crores to Rs 2274 crores. The recent decision of President Ford to supply arms to Pakistan is fraught with dangerous consequences to our country and I say that the entire country will stand by the Finance Minister if he steps up defence expenditure for safeguarding the integrity and sovereignty of the motherland, Secondly, he has increased the Plan outlay by 23 per cent; he has raised it by Rs. 1116 crores to Rs. 5960 crores. I doubt if the increase is 23 per cent or 17 per cent. I must also point out that it is against the price rise of 27 per cent during the last year. Thirdly, the Finance Minister has rightly reversed the order of priorities. Agriculture and energy had been accorded the highest priority and I feel that was the need of the hour. He has raised the provision for agriculture from Rs 193 to Rs 270 crores but in terms

of percentage it has come down from 10.4 to 8.3. Similarly in respect of power, he provision has been increased to Rs 140 crores but actually the percentage has declined from 4.8 to 4.3 per cent. Therefore, mere allocation of resources and playing with the figures as he has done in the Budget, I do not think will take us very far. Ultimately it is utilisation that counts. The hard core of entire planning is utilisation. If the resources allocated are not well-utilised, effectively utilised, I can say that it will not bring about the desired results.

The Finance Minister's Budget speech had two parts, "A" and "B", and his Budget of great hope is couched in many more words than needed to have been poured out. I certainly support the philosophy that he has propounded in the first part. I think there is hardly anybody in this country who would dare to oppose that philosophy, but the real point is that the second part defeats what he has mentioned in the first part. Nobody would be able to swallow what he has mentioned in the second part. He has certainly employed an intelligent language to make an impact on the nation but it cannot go very far to alleviate the sufferings of the common man.

Shri Bhagat rightly tried to judge the Budget from three angles. I would certainly like to follow him in respect of all his figures and the philosophy propounded in respect of those three points. The first is whether this Budget will be able to fight inflation or not. This is the first question and a right one. The second question is whether it will ever be able to make a major attack on poverty as such or not. The third question is whether it will really accelerate the rate of growth in the next one year. These are the three major questions on which I think the Union Budget has to be judged.

Taking the first point, namely the Budgetary gap, you know that last year Mr. Chavan had claimed that deficit financing would remain confined to Rs. 125 crores and he continued to stick to that figure throughout the year though I continued hammering that it was going up to such an extent that he would never be able to hold the price line. We have seen that this figure has ultimately gone to Rs. 625 crores, in spite of the fact that he had presented a Supplementary Budget and in spite of the fact that he had imported crude oil for Rs. 230 crores in foreign exchange. Again, Shri Subramaniam has left an uncovered gap of Rs. 225 crores. It is believed that it would remain at Rs. 555 crores after taking into account the new fiscal measures. That means the uncovered gap is really not Rs. 464 crores, but Rs. 794 crores. The statistical jugglery includes an assumed oil credit of Rs. 230 crores and a re-cycling of allegedly frozen funds of Rs. 100 crores. That means that the figure of Rs. 330 crores has not been added to the figure of Rs. 225 crores.

Thirdly, the Finance Minister has preferred to remain silent on the vital issue of dearness allowance. It has been calculated that dearness allowance by itself will cost not less than Rs. 400 crores during 1975-76. If you add up all these figures including the taxation of Rs. 288 crores, it comes to Rs. 1,200 crores. My estimate is that whenever any burden of more than Rs. 1,000 crores is placed on the people of a country, particularly in a developing country like ours, it should produce a price rise of 30 per cent. If all my figures go correct in respect of deficit financing, I am cent per cent sure that prices will shoot up by 30 per cent during 1975-76. But there is a very important condition which I lay down, *i.e.* the supply situation should remain static. Otherwise if the growth rate exceeds 3 or 4 per cent and the supply situation does not remain static, this projection can go wrong. If the growth rate remains zero as it is today and if this burden on the people of the country exceeds Rs. 1200

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crores, prices will shoot up by 30 per cent.

15.00 hrs.

It is true that the prices have come down to a certain extent and the Government policy in respect of anti-inflationary measures had something to do with it. But what is the major factor responsible for bringing down the prices? Is it only the measure taken by the Government or is there something else also? The hyper-inflation which was ruling the country till September 1974 has taken the form of stagflation. This lack of demand of industrial products in particular and a false notion of price stability is the side-effect of stagnation Stagnation means lack of demand. That is why when they do not go to the market, naturally prices come to their old level. I certainly appreciate the anti-inflationary measures taken by the Government, but if the magic has been done, it has been done by the process of stagflation.

Immediately after the presentation of the budget, the Finance Secretary calls a press conference and makes an assessment. In 1974, after the budget, the Finance Secretary announced that the impact of the new levies would hardly be 9.33 per cent on the wholesale price index and 0.5 per cent on the cost of living index for industrial workers. But prices shot up by 5 per cent just in one week's time. Similarly, after the presentation of the supplementary budget, the Finance Secretary declared that the impact will be absorbed by the middlemen, but again the prices shot up by 5 per cent in one week. This year again the Finance Secretary has made a prediction that this budget would not have any significant impact on the price level. I feel that the Finance Secretary plays a fraud and deception on the nation The Finance Secretary should not be allowed to make such statements. If he continues to mislead the House and hoodwink the nation, I do not think we can call ourselves to be a full-fledged democracy. The Finance Ministry, if it knows anything, it knows only one thing—how to loot and grab. It needs to be renamed as Ministry of Loot and Grabbing Affairs rather than Ministry of Finance.

While talking about inflation, I repeat the 7 points to arrest the inflationary phenomenon which persists in the country's economy: (1) Money supply must not be allowed to go beyond 3 per cent if the growth rate remains zero. (2) Selectivity in respect of bank credit should continue to be pursued while agriculture and exports must be accorded the highest priority (3) A dialogue with the Government employees is necessary. Credit certificates on attractive terms for at least 50 per cent of the dues should be the basis for agreement between the Government and the Government employees. (4) Stern action needs to be taken against smugglers, tax-evaders, hoarders and profiteers. It is a matter of disgrace that the Government have been able to recover only Rs. 14 crores from tax-evaders. It is a very meagre amount as compared to the total blackmoney or the parallel economy that we have in this country. (5) While, on the one hand, the tax machinery needs to be streamlined, on the other hand, I will say that the Government's own image must improve. If the Ministers are known to be corrupt, how can they preach what they themselves cannot practise? If the Finance Ministry people are really sincere in their objective, I would suggest that in order to inspire the people of this country they should conduct raids and searches not only in respect of common assessees but also in respect of Ministers, top Government officials, party functionaries and income-tax officers. (6) The public distribution system should not remain a matter for ridicule but should be effectively introduced and it should be so effective in its functioning that the people at the lower income group get foodgrains at a cheaper rate. (7) Plan holiday is a

hard reality of life for the last two years. Therefore, I would say that large outlays with long gestation period must be drastically slashed in favour of such schemes which can bring in quick results. (8) All unproductive expenditure in the Government must be cut by at least 10 per cent. Here I would suggest four things. Firstly, the Rashtrapati Bhavan staff should be cut by half; secondly, the Research and Evaluation Division of the Prime Minister's Secretariat should be abolished; thirdly, there should be full-time control over the payment of overtime and staff cars.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Rajya Sabha should be abolished.

SHRI VIRENDRA AGARWAL. If these things are done, I am sure we will certainly be able to hold the price line

Next I will come to the question whether the budget has really helped the poor about whom we have talked so much and for whom we pay lip sympathy every-minute. I would like to judge this only from one angle, and that is the indirect taxation. The yield from indirect taxes on commodities increased from Rs. 632 crores in 1971-72 to Rs 3,681 crores in 1973-74 and now that particular tax has reached the staggering figure of Rs. 4,300 crores. The levy on items of mass consumption is increased every year by the Finance Minister on the ground that they are luxury items.

According to an estimate made in 1972, the indirect tax levied by the Union Government is responsible for 50 to 75 per cent of the total ex-factory price in respect of six major industries, namely, cloth, sugar, steel, paper, cement and rayon. That means that if the price of an item is one rupee, the Government charges 75 paise as tax. Take the price of petrol. Today the price of petrol is Rs. 3.38 per litre. Out of this the excise duty is Rs. 2,20 and the actual cost is only 90 paise. In the western countries, where the consumption of petrol is much more, the tax is not so high. In no country in the world will you find petrol being sold at such a high price.

In fact Indian petrol price is the highest in the world today. Sir, this is one major factor responsible for our poverty line going from 40 to 70 per cent and because of the prices which are continuously shooting up, it is only the poor and nobody else who suffers. Year after year, additional burden is placed on the poor and the Government has not yet set up a Department to assess the cost of a cup of tea or a piece of bread or a soap cake or a kilo of sugar that is consumed. I would make a request that the Government could immediately set up a Cell to make a fuller assessment of the tax content of the price paid by the poor to the Government. Sir, poverty is being accentuated and perpetuated and on the policies which are being pursued today I can definitely say that they are never meant to eradicate poverty. I would just make two suggestions and afterwards I would move to the next point. One is that if you really want to do something for the poor, if not much—I know you cannot do much—then the tax exemption limit should at least be raised from Rs. 6,000 to Rs. 10,000 for the simple reason that the value of the rupee today is 25 paise. So, Rs. 6,000 means only Rs. 1,500. And the second is that there should be reduction in the excise duties on all essential items. This is the criterion for the common man to judge whether you really stand for the poor or you just pay lip sympathy to the poor.

Then the third point is that I would like to judge the budget on a very crucial point and that is whether the budget has really helped the rate of growth. The growth is the real thing by which you judge whether the country is moving forward or backward. The Finance Minister has rightly said in his budget speech that the problems of poverty cannot be solved by merely holding the price line and

[Shri Virendra Agarwal]

we can hold them only through growth. But what is growth? Growth is zero. For the last so many years it remains zero.

Now, Sir, if you claim here that we have got bright rabi crop, I say we have the bright rabi crop but it is not going to produce more than 40 million tonnes. That means that for 1974-75, we will not have a total production of a hundred million tonnes. I refute the figure made by the Government Department that during the current financial year, we will have a production of 104 million tonnes. Therefore, on the agricultural front, we have already failed. We are lagging behind on the industrial front, because of industrial recession; and industrial recession means lack of demand. A large number of industries are not able to work full time. It is true that the Finance Minister has granted a few tax relief measures for reviving the economy. They have been received well, but they have left the market very highly depressed. At the moment the share market is so depressed that one cannot believe that the Government has granted any relief for economic recovery. What are the real factors for it?

Now, Sir, during the last two or three years, the Centre's own Plan outlay was cut down to about 20 per cent to 25 per cent and the initial capital issues by Companies in the first nine months of the current fiscal year fell to Rs. 20 crores from Rs. 37 crores. Then in respect of rate of saving which is the crux of the total problem, it was 11.1 per cent in 1965-66 and it came down to 8.2 per cent in 1971-72 and similarly in respect of rate of investment it was 5 per cent in 1950-51 and it went up to 13.4 per cent in 1965-66. It declined to 9.6 per cent in 1971-72 and is still going further down during the last three years.

These figures clearly indicate that the economy is declining and that economy is not going up. If you see, again, the figures of the capital raised by the private companies, they got only Rs. 89 crores in 1960. Now, it has come down to Rs. 70 crores.

The industrial production is hovering around at the level of 100 right from 1971-72. The industrial stagnation has stopped the country marching towards economic prosperity. To ensure 10 per cent growth rate, the industrial production must be accelerated at 18 or 20 per cent. It is nothing beyond our reach. But anti-production laws and lack of fiscal incentives are the real culprits. I know, in this House, there are powerful lobbies which have acquired a vested interest and they do not let industrial production to grow further.

Here, I would like hurriedly to make ten suggestions for reviving industrial production, and also on the total supply side.

(1) Remunerative price for agricultural produce at Rs. 125 per quintal.

(2) Supply of essential inputs at subsidised rates to farmers;

(3) Tax exemption limit on dividend incomes must be raised from Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 10,000

(4) Continuance of development rebate;

(5) Abolition of Capital Gains tax;

(6) Reduction of excise duties to half in respect of such industries suffering from recession;

(7) uniformity of sales tax in the whole country; and

(8) rationalisation of tax structure.

Mr. Chavan has already brought the tax rate structure to 77 per cent. Now, the incidence of all taxes put together should have a maximum limit at 80 per cent. I think, if the Finance Minister works in that direction, only then the rate of savings

[Shri Vasant Sathe]

can move up in a big way. (9) Production in excess of the base year should be given a rebate in the excise duty or in some form of tax credit certificates. (10) There should be removal or relaxation of price controls in strategic industries.

The old-fashioned theory that the tax rates must be raised to provide larger revenues for the State has long been thrown into the limbo of exploded fallacies. India pathetically clings to it despite inevitable disillusionment year after year. The modern fiscal policies pursued by the most progressive countries make revenues to grow, not by increasing the tax rates but by the income to grow and the G.N.P. to grow. This is the only way to realise our national objective.

Only in July, 1974, the U.K. Chancellor of Exchequer had reduced VAT from 10 to 8 per cent. In this way, there was a loss of $150 million to the British economy and $500 million in a full year. If this trend which we have been pursuing in the last few years is not reversed immediately. I am afraid, we will continue to go towards what we can call the gutter.

Finally, the politics of murder rather than economics of the poor is dominating the national scene. You pay lip-sympathy to the poor but patronise the elite. The exploitation of the poor; his curse will bring your downfall. It is very clear. Ultimately, the people of this country will judge you not by what you say but what is our real performance. And the performance today is that the hopes of the people are being shattered and are shattering every day while the rulers are still talking and thinking in terms of policies which have not brought any results either to the economy or to the poor.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have a request from the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs to allow the speakers from the Congress Party a maximum time of 15 minutes each. I hope they will keep this thing in mind.

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra): Too much, Sir.

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola): The first point that I would like to make is to congratulate the Finance Minister for not having burdened the people of this country beyond limits. As it is, in the last year, we saw that the people, due to additional taxes had come to a point where the prices started shooting up, and they did not have the capacity or the purchasing power to meet even the basic necessities of life. But, this year, due to various factors, I must say, that at best what has been taxed, as far as common man is concerned, is his cup of tea and his small luxury, that is, bidi. Although petrol and other indirect taxes will ultimately get passed on to the common man, but at least, the direct impact will not be felt by him. Today, in this debate, I want to raise altogether a different issue and that is about our whole economic scene. I agree with the Finance Minister, when he says:—

> "But about the overriding concern and commitment to pull the masses from grinding poverty, there can, of course, never be any doubt or vacillation. He would spell out a little later the concrete steps contained in the Budget to take the nation forward in this direction."

SHRI PILOO MODY: You believe them.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: As far as fiscal and monetary policies are concerned, the immediate concern has been naturally to bring inflationary pressures firmly under check It is this theme that I want to take up. Let us see where our economy stands This is not a matter of this party or that party. We all here in this House owe a duty to the country, to the people (56 crores), and I am afraid,

[Shri Vasant Sathe]

we are failing in this duty. By this time, there will be 60 crores people. There is too much waste on energy and we are losing sight of the basic economic issues. That is why, I beg your permission to draw the attention of my colleagues on all sides to certain facts that would themselves show where the shoe pinches, where the malady lies and where the remedy has to be applied. For this purpose, I would like to draw your kind attention to the well-known Direct Taxes Enquiry Committee's Report known as the Wanchoo Committee's Report. I am reading out to you from page 8 of the Report. It says:—

"Even after taking all these limitations into account and after making rough adjustments on the basis of information available, the estimated income on which tax has been evaded would probably be Rs. 700 crores and Rs. 1,000 crores for the years 1961-62 and 1965-66 respectively. Projecting this estimate further to 1968-69 on the basis of the percentage of increase in the national income from 1961-62 to 1968-69 (during which period the national income increased nearly by 100 per cent), the income on which tax was evaded for 1968-69 can be estimaed at a figure of Rs. 1,400 crores."

They have further pointed out:—

"The money value of deals involving black income may, therefore, be not less than Rs. 7,000 crores for 1968-69."

Now, take this projection further. If the same projection taken for 1968-69 is taken for today, the income on which tax is evaded would be to the tune of Rs. 2,000 crores. I would, for the sake of argument, accept that it remained static at Rs. 1,400 crores. Even then, it would be an addition of about Rs. 7,000 to Rs. 8,000 crores in the last seven years. This means that the black money today in the country—I would say, 'black wealth'—is to the magnitude of Rs. 15,000 crores, erring on the safer side or under-estimating. And these Rs. 15,000 crores are in the hands of how many? That is why, another figure is very important. The All India Income-tax statistics, 1971-72, gives on page 76 the data on income-tax assessees of all cases. Out of a total number of 38,44,000 assessements, the number of those assessees on whom actually the demand was made, who were assessed, came to 21,09,166. Out of these, the number of those whose income was below Rs. 20,000 was 17,45,678; those whose income was between Rs. 20,000 and Rs. 1 lakh were 3,35,988; and those whose annual income was above 1 lakh were only 27,442. And these 27,442 assessees paid 60 per cent of the tax payable, that is, about Rs. 807 crores out of a total of Rs. 1,149 crores. 17 lakh assessees whose income was below Rs. 20,000 paid only Rs 99.26 crores, that is, less than ten per cent.

Therefore, from these figures, we know where the black money is concentrated. Obviously, this amount of Rs. 15,000 crores is not held by those whose income is below Rs. 6,000 or below Rs. 10,000 or below even Rs. 20,000; it is held by the big people who have the capacity to hoard, who have the capacity to have it in the form of gold, bullions and stock; it is held by this small number of smugglers, this small number of black-marketeers, this small number of wholesale traders, this small number of businessmen-*cum*-industrialists—not the real entrepreneurs

It is they who are controlling this black money. And whatever we were able to achieve, you are trying to go in for more and more resources. Sometimes, there is 200 crores deficit financing or 400 crore deficit financing it means that you are not wanting in resources. Although the national income has increased three-fold since independence—the Government figure itself shows that in 1960-61 it was 13,267 crores and now it has increased to 19,724 crores—but the per capita income has risen from 369 in 1960-61 to 340 only in 1973-74.

Where has the national income gone? Therefore, if you are talking of resources and if the main object of the entire Budget exercise is to try to mobilise resources and find resources, I would like to know why we have not thought of getting hold of this huge stock of black money? Our effort to unearth smuggled goods resulted only in hundred crores. See, what percentage it is of 15,000 crores. This 15,000 crores is not in the form of currency; it is in the form of gold, bullion jewellery and a major part of that is in commodities, in stocks. Are we to believe that our tax machinery consisting of 3,000 officers and more than 2,000 inspectors, is not adequate enough to get hold of this wealth and income? This is only because of that fact that their entire energy is wasted today in the Department on the 17 lakh assessees from whom they get 99 crores They don't apply their minds or energy to look at these 27,000 or 50,000 or may be one lakh If they were to concentrate on this sector, all this black money could be available I am afraid this is the first thing that has to be kept in mind if we are really interested in finding resources for transferring to the agriculturists We say, we want agricultural growth; we say that we want to increase the living standard of 80 per cent of the people who live on agriculture But how is this to be done? Naturally, they must have greater purchasing power.

If purchasing power is to be increased, that means you must give remunerative price to what they produce. I am not here on the question of land reforms, which is a must. Even the smaller farmers should be given remunerative price; the medium farmers should be given remunerative price. Otherwise, how can you improve their living standard? But the moment we say that there should be remunerative price to wheat growers, paddy growers, cotton growers, jute growers etc. we are told that this will have an inflationary effect. That means, more money to the farmers, to the landless labourers, is inflationary. To distribute more wage goods throughout the country essentially commodities of life—food and cloth—are inflationary! But to allow a few thousand individuals or institutions to hold the entire wealth, to corner it in the form of black money, is not inflationary? I can't understand this economics, to be very honest with you. I find that this Budget, although it proclaims that our major thrust or effort is in the direction of containing ing inflation, chasing smuggling, unearthing black-money, encouraging agriculture, unfortunately, I find that there is inadequacy in our efforts.

Here, I would take the last point and it is this. I am glad my friend, Shri Virendra Agarwal has at least paid compliments to the late Prime Minister retrospectively...,

SHRI PILOO MODY: I cannot punish him for that

SHRI VASANT SATHE: I am sure they wake up too late. The entire opposition used to criticise Jawaharlal Nehru when he was alive. Now, they are paying compliments....

SHRI PILOO MODY. The entire Opposition does not pay now.

SHRI VASANT SATHE. My friend Shri Dinen Bhattacharyya....

SHRI PILOO MODY: Poor fellow

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Talk . talked of sugar socialism and petrol socialism. I really could not understand in whose favour he was talking. Unfortunately, to-day a stage has come when, instead of concentrating attention on non-issues on which the Opposition is being rallied to-day by their great leader....

SHRI PILOO MODY: He did not mention it.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: ....we should concentrate and rally the entire country on the economic issues which are the basic issues facing the country to-day.....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEKER: Let us catch hold of the Rs. 15,000 crores.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: On this they will not agree including Piloo Mody, Marxists and the Jana Sangh and everybody. On non-issues like the electoral reforms....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Let us not go into that. Electoral reforms is not part of the budget.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: All these are non-issues. I would beg of the opposition to at least now concentrate and turn the attention of the country from the non-issues....

SHRI PILOO MODY: It is to follow the leader.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: ....to the issues facing the country, which alone will help us to solve our problems and help the poor of this country.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Piloo Mody.

SHRI PILOO MODY: I have got to go just now.

SHRI AMRIT NAHATA (Barmer): Nobody from the opposition to speak?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He does not want to speak.

SHRI AMRIT NAHATA: The Finance Minister, while placing the Budget before the House, talked of a philosophy of budget.

15.38 hrs.

[SHRI VASANT SATHE *in the Chair*]

From his Budget speech I find the philosophy that he tried to propound was the philosophy of growth with stability. Now, the two terms are contradictory. The dividing line between stability and stagnation is very thin. This is perhaps the Finance Minister's brand of dialectical finance. I fail to understand how it would achieve stability with growth.

Another aspect of the philosophy that he propounded was that he wants to create a climate for private savings and private investment. It seems the Finance Minister is going back to economic classicism. I am all for classicism because political, economic and social romanticism propounded by Rousseau can only produce a Hitler or a Jayaprakash Narayan.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: Not Mr. a Piloo Mody?

SHRI AMRIT NAHATA: Yes, a Piloo Mody too....

SHRI PILOO MODY: What about No. 1 there?

SHRI AMRIT NAHATA: Classicism. But which classicism? Classical theories in economics have been tested in practice in various countries of the world. If the Finance Minister wants to go back to the classicism of Adam Smith or the neo-classicism of Kense .

SHRI PILOO MODY: A well-educated boy.

SHRI AMRIT NAHATA: ....the recent history of the developed countries as well as of the developing countries have proved that these theories are no more valid.

Sir, I would quote from a document which I personally think is one of the most important documents produced recently and which could be called a manifesto of mankind not only of this century but also of the next century. This was adopted by the economists and scientists of the whole World participating in a con-

ference called by the UNCTAD. It was held in Cocoyoc in Mexico. This symposium was held on 'Patterns of Resource Use. Environment and Development Strategies." I would quote a few paragraphs and commend them to the speech makers of the Government who have often resorted to plagiarism. I wish they could plagiarise this document.

"Nor are the evils which flow from excessive reliance on the market system confined to international relationships. The experience of the last thirty years is that the exclusive pursuit of economic growth, guided by the market and undertaken by and for the powerful elites, has the same destructive effects inside developing countries. The richest 5 per cent engross all the gain while the poorest 20 per cent can actually grow poorer still. And at the local as at the international level the evils of material poverty are compounded by the people's lack of participation and human dignity by their lack of any power to determine their own fate."

This declaration goes on to say:

"Our first concern is to redefine the whole purpose of development. This should not be to develop things but to develop men. Human beings have basic needs; food, shelter, clothing, health, education. Any process of growth that does not lead to their fulfilment—or, even worse, disrupts them—is a travesty of the idea of development. We are still in a stage where the most important concern of development is the level of satisfaction of basic needs for the poorest sections of the population in society which can be as high as 40 percent of the population. The primary purpose of economic growth should be to ensure the improvement of conditions for these groups. A growth process that benefits only the wealthiest minority and maintains or even increases the disparities between and within countries is not development. It is exploitation. And the time for starting the type of true economic growth that leads to better distribution and to the satisfaction of the basic needs for all is today. We believe that thirty years of experience with the hope that rapid economic growth benefits the few will 'trickle down' to the mass of the people has proved to be illusory. We, therefore, reject the idea of growth first, justice in the distribution of benefits later."

Lastly, I quote:

"We believe that one basic strategy of development will have to be increased national self-reliance. It does not mean autarky. It implies mutual benefits from trade and cooperation and a fairer redistribution of resources satisfying the basic needs. It does mean self-confidence, reliance primarily on one's own resources, human and natural, and the capacity for autonomous goal-setting and decision making. It excludes dependence on outside influences and powers that can be convered into political pressure. It excludes exploitative trade patterns depriving countries of their natural resources for their own development. There is obviously a scope for transfer of technology, but the thrust should be on adaptation and the generation of local technology. It implies decentralization of the world economy, and sometimes also of the national economy to enhance the sense of personal participation. But it also implies increased international cooperation for collective self-reliance Above all, it means trust in people and nations, reliance on the capacity of people themselves to invent and generate new resources and techniques to increase their capacity to absorb them to put them to socially beneficial use to take a measure of command over the economy, and to generate their own way of life."

[Shri Amrit Nahata]

I have quoted three paragraphs. The concept of growth, as it is, for its own sake, does not hold valid for developing economies. Secondly, development must mean the minimum needs fulfilment. Thirdly, self-reliance is a right for the developing countries. All these are basic concepts but they fail to find a place in Finance Minister's speech

There is necessity for stablity, there is necessity for re-establishment of equilibrium. But let us not make virtue out of necessity. Let us not make philosophy out of compulsion. Let us not lose sight of the perspective before us. Let us try to achieve distributive justice and self-reliance, that means, attending to the basic needs of man, the innerlimits of this planet. These aspects should inspire and inform any economic or financial approach to the economic situation today. I hope the suggestions I am going to make are imbued and informed with this basic approach that is held as valid by the world-famous economists at Cocoyoc.

What are the causes of the present difficulties today? I will not go into the circumstances which are beyond the control of anybody, any Government or any man, droughts, wars, global phenomenon and all that. There are other factors also. Mr. Agarwal dealt with this point and said, let us not put investments in projects with long gestation periods and so on. Now, what we find is, this country has passed through a decade of stagnation. For one full decade we did not invest, we did not expand the capacity in regard to power, fuel, steel, basic heavy industries and heavy chemicals and so on. We are where we were before a decade. Many of the economic ills today are products of this economic stagnation, plan-holiday, this virtual refusal to proceed towards full economic growth. Another factor contributing to present difficulties is stagnation in agriculture. Finance Ministry begins with the alphabet F. Many of the maladies which we face concern words which start with the alphabet F, that is, food, fuel, foreign exchange and fertilisers. The Finance Minister was the person who heralded the Green Revolution in this country. Let us admit the fact that the Green Revolution has reached a plateau if it has not started declining. It has reached a plateau. It has been confined only to wheat. Our country has its classical land-hunger. There is tremendous pressure on land. A new orientation is to be given in this regard. Some of the present constraints in agriculture are there because we have placed too much reliance on inputs. While wanting to attain self-reliance in food, we want, at the same time, to increase our dependence upon foreign countries for fertilisers. What is the use? Various economists who have taken interest in India's development programmes from Borlaug to Gunar Myrdal have said that the fundamental and basic solution for Indian agriculture lies in land reforms. Unless land is given to the tiller, unless we have small peasant proprietorship in our country, we cannot achieve the desired results. Incidentally Sir, the modern farm technology which we have learnt we have learnt from small countries like Mexico or Taiwan or Japan, not from large countries like the United States or the Soviet Union, which are very backward in agronomy. The small peasant proprietorship is the ideal agricultural structure for our agriculture. I agree that America had introduced land reforms in Japan at the point of the bayonet; and China and Soviet Union introduced these reforms through their revolutionary organizations. Today, we do not have the organization, the political organization, the organization of the beneficaries or the requisite State machinery or the requisite climate in our country. I agree. But we can make a beginning. Take for example Bihar, where we have the world's richest water table. There is water twenty ft deep, but people die of starvation, people die of small pox, people die of sunstroke, people die of cold waves and

the poorest people we have there. And it is a land, where land relations are still feudal, not even capitalist. Vast lands are lying fallow, unused; nobody takes interest in agriculture. Let us have real land reforms beginning from there.

In my State, Rajasthan, we eliminated feudal intermediaries, and agricultural production doubled in my State. When the farmer became the owner of the land it was done many years ago—there was immediate spurt in agricultural production. Though we are still far away from real land reforms, where the tiller becomes the owner, still the moment the feudal intermediaries were abolished, we had a spurt in agricultural production. This can be done in Bihar, where you can abolish absentee landlordism. The man, who does not till the land or manage the land, has no right to own the land Let us make a beginning.

One of the sources of agricultural increase in our country has been to bring more land under the plough; more irrigation facilities, fertilizers etc are also there.

Sir, our soil has a very intensive bacterial activity. In cold countries, I can understand, chemical fertilizer is all that they require. But for our soil, tropical soil, where intensive bacterial activity is there, organic manures are very important; green organic manures are very important.

We have vast lands under water hyacinth in Bihar, Assam and West Bengal. Water hyacinth is all nitrogen. We have cow-dung and other sources. There has been no concerted and planned effort to mobilise people to generate this type of organic manure. We can impregnate chemical fertilizers and synthetic fertilizer with green manure. The scientists say that the ratio should be 1:10; one part of chemical fertilizer and ten parts of organic fertilizer.

We have our own sources. We have vast deposits of gypsum in our country. We are told that gypsum technology is old. This craze for ultra-modern technology should go. We have vast deposits of gypsum. Now it has been established that gypsum can be used as a direct fertilizer. On the other hand, we have seven million hectares of saline land in our country. We have deposits of gypsum You have only to dig it out, pulverise it, i.e. make a powder of it and apply to the saline land The land becomes productive. What prevents us from doing that? We have millions and millions of hectares of ravine lands. Why can't we reclaim them? We have a vast army of unemployed youth.

Can t we have a land army for reclamation purposes? Let us have land reclamation Let somebody with imagination who can inspire confidence among the people—young men—undertake this job. They just have to dig out the gypsum, pulverise it apply it to saline lands. We need only bulldozers to reclaim the ravine lands. The cost too is not as high as we seemed to fear Give them the lands. We can at least bring 14 million hectares of land under plough within three years That will help us

Dry farming has been ignored, pulses have been ignored Rice is not given as much attention as it deserves. Of course there is a programme and our Finance Minister suggests that it has been further strengthened That programme is known as D P.A.P (drought prone areas programme) to help the Indian deserts so as to bring them under this programme I do not know what has happened to the DPAP? Sir, I represent the Indian desert The officers who are sitting in airconditioned rooms who have never seen the deserts and who never know the problems of the desert or who do not know the strategy to be adopted there are put in charge of this programme. It is they who prepare the programmes for the drought prone areas—minimum needs programmes. The result is that no breakthrough is possible in the Indian deserts unless the people who know the situation on are associated with the programmes and those programmes are implemented.

We have coal; we have gypsum and we have green manure. Why should we be dependent on foreign countries for the increase in the supply of fertilisers?

I shall now come to prices. I am afraid, the prices have reached a hypersensitive stage. In our economic conditions, to-day, we have reached a stage of hypersensitivity—you impose an excise on sugar, on tea or on biri, This direct incidence affects common men a great. It is all right that you may impose excise on some of the luxury articles such as petrol. this, that and the other which do not directly affect the consumers. But, what happens is this. You increase the excise on petrol. The price of vegetables goes up. There is a rise in price level. Law of sympathy operates there. Inflation is not just money chasing a few commodities. That classical definition for inflation does not hold good any more. Shri Agrawal rightly pointed out that we have reached a stage not only of inflation, but also of hyper inflation of stagnation. In the present conditions of stagnation, on the one hand we have inflation and on the other we have stagnation. Recently Mr. K. N. Raj, one of the greatest economists said that so long as we have a growth rate of 3.5 per cent, we can expect only political turmoil in this country, unrest, tension, anarchy and chaos If you want political stability, if you want democracy to survive and if you want a reasonable stability in your country, you must aim at a growth rate higher than 3.5 per cent. But, what is happening? Our growth rate is less than 2 per cent. The prices are shooting up; deficit is already there. I am convinced that this budget is going to be inflationary and it is not going to check inflation. Unless we build an effective and viable public distribution system. we cannot meet the challenge of inflation or price rise. I am afraid this budget does not give us an inkling whether Government wants to establish such a viable and effective public distribution system at all because I find that no moneys have been allocated for this purpose.

16.00 hrs.

Coming to resources, I shall take up two more points. We were just now talking about a fair price to cotton growers in our country. They are denied the fair price; jute growers in our country are also denied the fair price; sugarcane growers too are denied the fair price. Even oilseeds growers are denied the fair price, In fact the commercial crop growers are denied a fair price. I am convinced that unless the textile industry, sugar industry, jute industry, vanaspati industry and foreign drugs industry are all nationalised, we shall neither raise the resources nor earn foreign exchange; nor shall we be able to ensure fair price to the growers. We also cannot expect a reduction in prices of textiles.

Sir, we have taken over sick textile mills and injected health into them. Why cann't we take over healthy textile mills? There is a total loot and anarchy in the textile industry. Japan is not a socialist country but they have legally fixed one thousand varieties whereas in our country we have eleven thousand varieties. The smaller the scale of production the greater the cost. Then there is cross-transport. The Delhi Cloth Mills cloth goes to Madras and the Binny cloth comes to Delhi. Lacs and lacs of rupees are spent on advertisements. You should take over the textile industry, standardise it and bring down the cost by 60 per cent and then you export the cloth. The production of mass consumption cloth and coarse cloth should be increased. We nationalised the coal industry and there has been unprecendented growth in coal production The present balance-sheets of the textile industry show that they earn 10 per cent profit. Despite this loot, anarchy and mis-management they

have earned 10 per cent profit which they have shown in their books, which means actually they would have earned more than 20 per cent. If you take them over, reorganise the management on modern lines and standardise, your profits would be enormous.

Similarly, about sugar. There is economic compulsion to take over the sugar industry besides the fact that we are committed to it because of the promises made to the people. If you take over sugar we can export more sugar. For internal consumption, I am not opposed if the sugar prices are raised still more thereby limiting its consumption to the elitist sections. Let us export sugar more and earn foreign exchange Let us nationalise the sugar industry, export more sugar and for internal consumption let us encourage consumption of khandsari.

Lastly, I come to films—another 'F'. The Finance Minister said that he wanted to rationalise the levies as between the black and white and colour films The result is, now the excise levies on films have been doubled I want you to appreciate the implications of this. A new class of films like Bhuvan Shome, Sare Akash, Rajni Gandha, Garam Hawa Ankur, etc. have come into existence They have been acclaimed as good films and they were all small-budget films. They were colour films and each film has cost the producer only Rs. 5 lakhs. Now, such films shall never be made. You may take it from me The whole cost of such films is Rs. 5 lakhs If you impose an excise levy of Rs 5 lakhs then no good Director who wants to experiment will ever come forward to make a good film. These films are short budget films and their length is not more than 4,000 metres. The length of Rajni Gandha is 4,090 metres. Then we will be having a film like 'Sholay'. Although the length of this film is also 4,000 metres, yet its cost of production is more than Rs. 1 crores. Now, the Director of this film can afford to pay the higher incidence of excise duty. It means good films shall not be made and films depicting crime, sex, glamour, etc will alone be made

What I want to say is this. The source of tax evasion in films is to escalate the cost. If I make a film and if the cost of the film is Rs. 8 lakhs, I show Rs 15 lakhs in the books. There are any number of non-verifiable sources of expenditure in film-making like travel, shooting expenses, lunch, break-fast, hotel stay etc, and a film producer can very easily show his expenses at almost double the actual expenses This is the source of tax evasion This is the major and only source of tax evasion in film industry, evasion which is to the tune of crores and crores of rupees. If you ask a film maker to disclose his cost and impose an excise levy on that cost, you have plugged this hole If he wants to reduce his cost for fear of paying higher excise duty, he will be caught in the income-tax net. If you want to encourage good films, small budget films, let this excise duty on films be levied on the cost of the films. Exempt small budget films up to Rs 5 or Rs. 8 lakhs from excise levy, encourage good films and impose a higher incidence of duty on big budget films which are bad films. This will help plug the evasion of income tax, and also bring more revenue to the Government

Lastly, I would like to congratulate the Finance Minister for having launched these raids for the purpose of detecting the evasion of income tax, wealth tax and violation of foreign exchange regulation. For example, recently, the Finance Ministry has launched a raid and this is still going on on the Jaipur royal house, ex-royal house. There are many more like this Crores and crores of rupees worth of wealth is being confiscated and there are many more hidden treasures Sir, there is the Jaigarh Fort in Jaipur. Please look into that fort also. But, the point which I want to make is this. This wealth belongs to the people of

[Shri Amrit Nahata].

Rajasthan and not to the Maharajas. Deduct your tax. But, you must hand over the rest to the State Government. This belongs to the people of Rajasthan. Sir, there are so many houses like this in India, in Gwalior, in Baroda and so on. Do not forget them also. You have to put your hand on the huge hoards of wealth which have been produced by the sweat and labour of our farmers and our people. Deduct the tax due to you and hand over the rest to the State Government.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH (Nandyal): Mr. Chairman, Sir, it is a happy coincidence that you, the champion of the small and marginal farmers, are in the Chair. I am trying to highlight the problems of the small and marginal farmers.

Sir, the Finance Ministry has set a trend of terror in the minds of the anti social elements. This has created a favourable psychological atmosphere in the country and this augurs well for the Finance Minister to go ahead with his tax collection and I wish him all success in this venture

Sir, while presenting the Budget, he has started with the problems of agriculture He is an agriculturist by himself. The instinct of agriculture is imbibed in his blood When he took charge of the Ministry of Agriculture, he ushered in a new era by revolutionising agriculture and much credit goes to him for ushering in an agricultural revolution and for having initiated several measures in that direction Sir, while presenting the Budget, the Finance Minister has said:

> "Our ability to meet the minimum basic needs of our people depends crucially on the trend in agricultural production. It is in this light that I regard the claims of agricultural growth as the first charge on our developmental resources."

Again, while referring to the water management and utilisation of surface and ground water to the maximum, he has said:

> "Programmes designed to ensure optimum utilisation of surface and ground water to aid agricultural production will be pushed through. Command area programme under major irrigation projects will be supported by sufficient inputs of men and materials so that the new potential is taken advantage of by farmers with the least delay and for maximum social benefit. Inter-State river disputes, which unfortunately have been dragging on without solution for a number of reasons in the past, are now being looked into with a special sense of urgency".

I will highlight the problems facing proper agricultural growth in the country Agriculture is a composite culture in the sense that agriculture, irrigation, better inputs remunerative prices and special assistance to farmers, especially the small and marginal farmers form part of a package programme which will accelerate agricultural production in the country. The first and primary input is irrigation, but till now it has reached only 25 or 30 per cent of the cultivated area in the country because it has its own limitations. Add to this, there are several river valley projects started by State Governments where crores of rupees are involved and are adding to inflationary trends since they are not completed as per the schedule. The Finance Minister has not indicated in his speech or in his proposals how to bring them out of the quagmire in which they have been stuck.

For instance, there is a project in my State, the Nagarjunasagar project, in which nearly Rs. 200 crores have already been sunk, and Rs. 100 crores more will be required for its completion which is beyond the financial capacity of the State Government. Is the Central Government going to sleep over it, not help it, allowing inflationary trends to grow and

still say that priority attention will be paid to utilisation of irrigation potential? I would have been happy if the Finance Minister had come forward to say that such projects have been identified and instead of importing foodgrains, paying a huge foreign exchange bill, they will finance these projects, get them completed and thus become self-reliant in agricultural production. I hope even now he will come forward with such a proposal and see that all these are completed.

Power projects based on hydro-electric power are also in the same position Irrigation and power go together for accelerating agricultural production. The same is the case with another project in my State, the Srisailam project Yesterday the Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh had said that the Central Government and the State Government were going in for collaboration with the Government of Kuwait, seeking a loan assistance of Rs 100 crores for completing this project If that is so, I will be very happy to see that that loan assistance is coming

Thirdly, we have these river water disputes which have been going on for decades Though the State Governments involved in these disputes belong to the same party, they have not been able to settle these disputes. Some have been referred to tribunals, but so far nothing has come out

I am glad that the Narmada water dispute is nearing settlement I hope the same formula will be applied to other rivers and other States also. Unnecessarily legal obstacles are put in the way of settlement of some of these disputes. Especially in regard to the Krishna water dispute, the Karnataka Government has taken a strange attitude. I said in the morning that it was an accident of geography that certain States were in the upper reaches and certain other States in the lower reaches. They should not arrogate to themselves all the water. Water belongs to the nation and it belongs to the person who wants to make the best use of it.

SHRI K LAKKAPPA: Andhra Pradesh cannot grab the waters that legitimately belong to the Karnataka.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: Take again the Cauvery water dispute. There should be just and fair settlement of that dispute also. Whether he is a farmer in Tamilnadu or a farmer in Karnataka or Maharashtra or Andhra Pradesh, everyone is engaged in the task of agricultural production. That should be our attitude

The schemes formulated for assisting small and marginal farmers have not been fully and properly implemented There had been distortions in implementation The attitude of national banks are far from satisfactory and they must be made to bestow some more attention so that the small and marginal farmer could benefit

Government was speaking very eloquently about the cotton growers. It looks as if the Government at times adopts a 'pennywise and pound-foolish' policy We import large quantities of long staple cotton at a cost of huge foreign exchange. When the farmer comes forward and says that he will produce at half the price, you do not give him encouragement On the other hand you penalise him for having grown it at great cost to him. This attiude has to be given up; otherwise there will be a lot of discontent among the farmers. It is the same with regard to paddy growers. Government of India are subsidising to the tune of some crores to foreign wheat Subsidy to wheat procurement is Rs. 58 per quintal. No subsidy is given to paddy. 40 or 41 per cent of the people are rice-eaters and rice production also contitutes about 40 per cent of our total foodgrains production.

[Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah]

If we have to be self-reliant in food production, we have to produce 140 million tonnes of foodgrains by 1978-79. The time is only 3 or 4 years. Even conceding a growth rate of six per cent, we may not be able to realise that target. Last year's production was 104 million tonnes. For this a very effective programme had to be drawn up. All help has to be given to the farmers.

Voices had often been raised here about correcting the regional imbalances. The steps suggested by members had not been implemented properly. At least mineral based industries like cement and steel in the backward areas should be started. Assistance has to be given to the local people.

Assistance has to be given to the small and new entrepreneurs. Even the subsidy given for the improvement of the backward areas is being taken away by the big monopolists and industrialists. I want the Finance Minister to have a periodical review on that point.

Shri Bhagat was commencing upon the non-utilisation of the steel plants He said that as against the total capacity of nine million tonnes, we are producing only five million tonnes of steel and that it has to be looked into. In this context I am very unhappy to say that an impression has been gaining ground that Government has no intention of going ahead with the steel plants in the South because only Rs. 5 crores has been allotted I do not know the real state of affairs.

SHRI DINESH JOARDER (Malda): There should be atleast quorum All are in the Central Hall

MR. CHAIRMAN: You came just now and as soon as you enter you are bothered about quorum Your own party people are not there

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: Five cement factories have been licensed, three in the public sector and two in the private sector. Steps have to be taken for their completion.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): There is no quorum. How are you conducting the proceedings?

MR. CHAIRMAN: The quorum bell is being rung. .. Now there is quorum. The hon. Member may continue.

Now there is quorum. He may continue.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: The Chairman of the Khadi and Village Industries Commission, Shri Ramachandran, said in Kerala the other day that if more funds could be provided for it, more people could be employed. This is one industry envisaged by Mahatma Gandhi for removing rural unemployment.

I will end by giving two or three suggestions. The tax exemption limit should be raised to Rs. 7,000. Secondly, I welcome the concessions given to the parents of children who receive medical or technical education, but only persons with income upto Rs. 12,000 per annum will be eligible for this. I do not think this is enough. It should be extended to people whose income is upto Rs. 30,000 per annum. Then the excise duty of 1 per cent on projects which employ more than 49 labourers has to be reviewed, because it is administratively not possible to collect excise duties in this manner. Mr. Nahata has already spoken about the film industry. They are levying an excise duty on old prints and that is causing unhappiness to film goers. The minister should bear this also in mind. The excise duty on old prints should not be levied.

DR. HENRY AUSTIN (Ernakulam): Sir, it is gratifying to see that the budget proposals of our able Finance Minister have brought certain satisfaction, acceptance and even appreciation from, leave alone the ruling party, even the opposition. That is why the

opposition benches are practically empty and the one or two who came in did so only to challenge the quorum. Even the two opposition members who have participated in the debate even on the opening day were not leaders or deputy leaders but back-benchers. This shows that quite apart from the big noise they make on the political front, they do not have anything in substance to contribute to the nation, when the most important aspects of our economy are being discussed.

I am one of those who think that we should try to get over the western trappings of long budget speeches, elucidations of our philosophy etc in connection with the budget proposals In this respect, the small State of Kerala has set an example. Only day before yesterday the Finance Minister of Kerala presented the budget and finished his speech in 15 minutes. He thought, a little action is much better than a long speech I do not say that in a vast country like ours with great commitments, a long budget speech is not called for But the most important thing is, instead of bringing in all kinds of statistics, elitist interpretations and excitement over these things, we should look for really constructive ideas to satisfy the aspirations of the people.

It is in this context that I say that our Finance Minister has been able to produce a document which is at once functional and practical. It is these qualities which are really required in a budget which is being brought in the last year of the Fifth Lok Sabha. Before offering my suggestions, I would like to take a little time to make a cryptic analysis of the budget, as I see it.

The striking feature of the budget proposals for 1975-76 is that it is practical and functional in nature and approach. The thrust of the proposals is clear in favour of economic incentive to stimulate productive activity and improve the investment climate on a broad front, instead of on mere administrative regulations. The goal aimed at is growth with stability and justice. I am sure that the justice aspect, which has been our main concern, has not been relegated, because growth with justice will also take care of the stability aspect, which is also one of our most important concerns.

In spite of a record tax effort in two instalments and a partial freeze on wages and dearness allowance payments, the year 1974-75 is going to end with a huge deficit of Rs. 626 crores. Therefore, the need to bridge the gap was compelling. This has been done and the imposts are estimated to bring in as much as Rs. 325 crores in a full year, an impressive effort by any standard.

The manoeuvrability of a Finance Minister is extremely limited, particularly at a time like the present, when he can neither dare be expansionist, nor shirk the duty to stimulate such fugitive impulses for growth, as have recently manifested themselves under the given constraints This budget should be judged as a creditably pragmatic effort.

I have noted the critical approach of some of the members who have preceded me, where an effort has been made to approach the budget proposals in isolation. One should realise that the Finance Minister cannot just produce an economic document, an instrument which aims at socio-economic transformation, without taking into account the conditions obtaining in our country and abroad. For instance, look at the unprecedented and tremendous erosion of our economic fabric consequent on certain unpredicted, or even uncertain, international environment. Take, for example, the action of the United States converting Diego Garcia into a naval base, which is almost a dagger on our throat. Our defence budget certainly has to take note of this, which, in a way, affects our in-

[Dr. Henry Austin]

vestment scope and our economic programmes. This aspect has to be borne in mind. Similarly, the lifting of the arms embargo on Pakistan by the United States has created a certain situation, which has to be taken into account. The members of the opposition have not so far mentioned this. Again, take the international economic situation and its impact on our country, especially of the unexpected oil crisis. Again, because of the recent successive drought situations faced by our country, in spite of our earlier decision not to import foodgrains, we had to import this commodity on a large scale. These are aspects which impinge on our economy so heavily that the Finance Minister has to take note of these situations. These considerations will certainly be reflected in the investment policy and will have a bearing on the relative emphasis on industry and agriculture.

The additional revenue will almost entirely come from indirect taxes. This is again one of the more striking features of the budget proposals. The fiscal incentives and marginal concessions in the field of direct taxation to promote savings and investment may not add anything substantial. But it will undoubtedly create a good psychological impact.

The Finance Minister has raised the Plan outlay for 1975-76 by a hefty 23 per cent to Rs. 5,960 crores or say nearly Rs. 6,000 crores, an increase of Rs. 1,116 crores. This will certainly help development of petroleum and petro-chemical industries, electric power generation, agriculture and the fertilizer industry to ensure the early completion of all on-going projects. These are very important sectors of our economy which require our concentrated effort.

Prior to our independence, during the British period it was widely accepted even by accredited economists that there was no scope for petroleum indigenously. Rather, the production of petroleum indigenously was completely ignored. But what is the situation today? Our Petroleum Minister was saying recently that by about 1980 we will have made a break-through, nearing almost self-sufficiency. The exploration in Bombay High has given us so much of optimism.

Wells afters wells are being dug and this is giving us a synoptic vision of things to unfold, If we can find more and more money and acquire expertise in this vital and critical segment of our economy, the possibilities of development in this field will be tremendous. Finance Minister is fully conscious of the possibilities and he has provided adequately for the development in this field and the development of petroleum industry will automatically generate the possibilities of petro chemical industry which again will not only go a long way in creating an innovative entrepreneurial base but will also absorb a lot of technically qualified men in the petrochemical fields. So, the Finance Minister can certainly claim that his priorities are unexceptional.

The budget has laid down twin priorities of food and energy with the supporting facilities before other calls are met. Investment in agriculture would go up by 40 per cent and in fertiliser by 50 per cent. Rs. 140 crores will go to power production and coal production will be aided by Rs. 229.0 crores of investment.

Sir, as has been pointed out actually what has happened in our economic development is that although we have been very much concerned about the making of plans the real difficulty was in fixing the priorities and much more in the realm of implementation. It is clear that this budget is striking in the sense that in the fixing of priorities, emphasis on agriculture has again been revived, and, as has been pointed out ably by some of those who spoke before me, agriculture under Shri Subramaniam's guidance, will get adequate attention; half of our national income comes from this sector and unless we inject elements of vitality and viability

in this field, our economy itself will suffer from stagnation. Therefore, the priority given to the agricultural sector is quite welcome I am not going into the further details of this problem. To my mind, there is not so much of a rationale behind making cigarettes, bidis, and some other mass consumption items costlier However, enhancement of levies on airconditioners, cosmetics, toilet products and rayons are welcome though in the past it has not helped to curb the production of such luxuries and release more resources for the production of wage goods.

Concessions in direct taxes through higher tax-exemptions for provident fund payments and insurance premia will give a welcome relief to fixed salary earners apart from promoting savings I am sure it is welcomed by the fixed salary income group because they have been the worst sufferers of the run away inflation that afflicts our economy

The increased excise duties on sugar, tea and cement together are estimated to bring a revenue of about Rs 700 crores in a full year These duties are conceived not as a mere revenue earning effort but mainly as export promotion measures These commodities command favourable market abroad and their export earns not only foreign exchange but commands budgetary gains This fiscal instrument is used also to curb domestic consumption to create export surpluses

Sir, the development plan in the public sector has been safeguarded to a considerable extent—thanks to the resource-raising effort The outlay is proposed to be stepped up to Rs 5960 crores which will be a step up in financial terms of 23 per cent over the last year This may not be enough to neutralise the escalation in costs, but at least the high priority areas such as agriculture power and fertilisers will be adequately provided for

I need not waste much time of the House, by digressing from the main

theme, to impress on the House how important it is to strengthen the structure of our public sector National sector idea has created some confusion, but I am sure, we will have occasions to discuss it separately—I say, it is vital that even as we give emphasis to agriculture, it is important that we strengthen the base of our public sector

It is a pity, however, that social services continue to receive a low priority. It is important that we should have made a larger provision for it An impression is created that social services apparatus is being neglected In this connection I would say, the Kudumbi community of Kerala which is poorer than any of the recognised Scheduled Caste community should be included in the Schedule More emphasis should be given to social services I am sure, an effort will be made in this direction as well

The latest Economic Survey of India is hopeful that on current expectations the overall rate of growth of industrial production in 1975 76 is likely to be higher than in 1974-75 i e, the trend rate of growth of 3 to 3 5 per cent However India's economy in 1975 76 as it is pointed out in the Economic Survey will have to reckon with a highly uncertain international environment Nevertheless the overall outlook will be greatly influenced by the trend of agricultural output. The resumption of an orderly process of growth with stability is therefore, crucially dependent on our ability to impart a new element of dynamism to Indian agriculture

Fully heeding to the conclusions of the latest Economic Survey of India, the supreme Ledger Keeper of the nation has given top priority to agriculture and power generation and supporting facilities This financial document is truly remarkable, in that it is both functional and pragmatic ensuring growth with stability and justice.

In this background I just want to highlight two or three aspects which

[Dr. Henry Austin]

pertain to my State and to my constituency, in particular.

As I pointed out earlier, the development of Diego Garcia base in the Indian Ocean has created much anxiety in our minds. My constituency Ernakulam is hardly a thousand miles away from that island. It is now high time that we strengthen the naval base in Cochin. There is the big Vempanad lake adjoining Cochin harbour which can be easily converted into a submaring base or a large naval base. The Defence Department should take immediate action to convert this Vempanad lake into a submarine base or a naval base. This will be a fitting response to the nefarious activities being carried out in Diego Garcia which lies across my constituency.

After the completion of the Iddikki Hydro-electric project, we will have sufficient electricity for our own use and we will also be in a position to supply electricity to neighbouring States as well. I would say, in this five year period—the Opposition should not be allowed to take advantage of it—it is a fact that we have not been able to start many major industries in my State under the State plans. When so much electric energy is available in the State, it should be utilised for starting a nexus of small-scale industries throughout the State. I have seen the experience of Haryana and Punjab. Certainly, Kerala can be converted into another Haryana or Punjab by starting a number of small-scale industries.

These small-scale industries will be able to absorb many of the educated unemployed people. The H.M.T. is there. If we can provide some of the lathes that are produced to educated unemployed with technical background on deferred payment basis, I am sure they will be able to start some small scale industries. Taking advantage of the surplus electric energy, available now in the State, I hope, the Finance Minister will take suitable action to instruct the nationalised banks to provide long-term loans on interest-free

basis to the educated unemployed youth.

I thank you for giving me this much time. I hope, the Central Government projects that have been started in my constituency, such as, Super-tanker berth project, the Cochin Ship Yard and exploration of off-shore oil drilling off Cochin will be completed expeditiously.

With these words, I welcome the Budget proposals and congratulate the Finance Minister for presenting this Budget which is both functional and pragmatic.

SHRI N. K. SANGHI (Jalore): I rise to support the Budget proposals for the year 1975-76. On the very first day of the Budget discussion in this House, we find that there is a complete absence of the Opposition Members. The Opposition Members are not here Actually, we would have welcomed to see them here so that if they had made any points, we could have appreciated them. Anyway, that opportunity is lost. I would only say that their absence indicates that the Budget proposals presented by the hon. Minister in this House meet with the tacit approval of the Opposition Members too

This House heard the Budget proposals last month. The Finance Minister was good enough to say in the very opening line that "the formulation has been no easy task." He also appreciated that many corrective measures have been applied in the past months which has brought the inflationary position to a sensible reckoning.

The year 1974-75 has been a very crucial year and we have passed through a critical period. There has been inflation not only in this country but throughout the world; it is a global phenomenon. The value of the rupee has gone down. There has been rise in prices. We have to make heavy payments by way of dearness allowance to the Central Government employees—in the Railways, in the Def

ence and so on. Similarly, all the State Governments have to pay an enhanced D.A. There have been labour strikes in the Railways, in the Indian Airlines, in Air India, in Jute and in the Textiles They had created a difficult situation and have caused heavy drain on our resources. Not only this there has been foreign exchange drain by the import of food-grains and fertilizers You will have to give a look to these problems The country has done well in 1974-75 in spite of these problems. To improve the food situation, we have imported a large amount of food To improve the agricultural production, we have imported a large amount of fertilizers We have imported crude oil in spite of the rise in prices All this has created a heavy drain on our economy However, the prices have stabilised in the last three months There has been a semblance of stabilization, the inflation has been brought under check. It is a healthy sign

But there has been one phenomenon. When the Railway Budget was presented to this House, there was no rise proposed in the fare and freight structure This naturally gave a feeling to the people that in the Central Budget also it being an election year, as we call it, there would be no increase in the excise duty and other taxes, and that possibly the General Budget would also be of the same type as the Railway Budget. However, this has not come about as expected. This naturally has given a little dent to our hopes, to the hopes of the people.

Now, what have we seen in the fertilizer production? We are trying to invest more on fertilizers. We are trying to import fertilizers. But we have also to look into the maladies. The production in our public sector fertilizer factories has hardly been 44.9 per cent as compared to the private sector industry which is producing 74 per cent of their capacity. This is a serious situation. We have been told by the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals that, this year, they are going to increase their production by 5 lakh tonnes and thereby reduce our foreign exchange drain by about Rs. 360 crores. This is a very healthy sign. But, all the same, we cannot lose sight of the fact that the public sector undertakings should increase their production, come to an optimum level of their capacity and give a good competition to the private sector fertilizer factories Then only we can be proud of them. The position in respect of public sector factories leaves much to be desired Some of these factories have been losing. If you go through one of the reports of the Comptroller and Auditor General (1974) you will find that there is a tabulation of certain public sector companies in which it is said that some 14 companies have lost as much as their capital, the capital of these 14 companies was Rs, 129 crores and they have lost Rs 172 crores in the last so many years This is a grave situation which I believe has to be remedied The Government of India has to see that the public sector factories are put in order There is one more thing that is very important which I would like to point out When we are trying to combat inflation, what we find is that Rs 239 crores have been left with the State Governments unrecovered in connection with the distribution of fertilizers from the central pool of the Agricultural Ministry. Why we have left this money with the State Governments and not recovered—I am sure the money has been recovered from the farmers by the Government—an indirect inflation has been created in the country On the one side the Central Government says that they will not given even Rs 5 crores of overdraft or Ways and Means Advances and on the other side an amount of Rs. 239 crores has been left unrecovered. Today if we have to tackle this question of inflation seriously, we have to see that none of these actions leads to indirect inflation. Otherwise, a serious inflationary situation is going to be created.

We find in the Budget proposals that no provision has been made for the payment of dearness allowance. I quite realise that neutralisation of the consumer index, above 272 points, is a

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matter for negotiation with the Government. Whatever may be the negotiation, when conclusions are arrived at by the Government, I am sure some payments will have to be made. I do not think that a situation has come where we can say that no payment will be made for the neutralisation of the consumer index going above 272 points. Some outlay should have been provided for that. What we feel is that the Government may have to come again with a supplementary budget for some sort outlay for this, which may not be reasonable. Today people are afraid that taxes should come only once a year; otherwise, it is a heavy dose on them as it definitely increases prices.

We have also seen from the Budget proposals that Rs. 100 crores are being withdrawn from the Compulsory Deposit Scheme by the Government for utilising for productive purposes. I am sure that this money will be utilised by the Government for productive purposes. But the people who have made these deposits must be made beneficiaries in the process. The rate of interest that the Government give to the people who have made these compulsory deposits has to be increased. These people deserve a better rate of interest. Rs. 100 crores are being utilised. You may utilise that money. But when you pay the money back to the people, you make them beneficiaries in the process. Let them have the feeling of participation; let them feel that their money is being utilised by the Central Government and that they are also getting some benefit out of it.

The Third Pay Commission has made a very good recommendation. They have proposed that there should be an Insurance Policy for Rs. 5,000 in the case of every employee—for the benefit of those who die in harness An amount of Rs. 5 is to be recovered every month from every employee for that purpose. That is a very good suggestion that should be considered and implemented by the Government because the man who dies in harness would get some benefit out of this insurance. If he does not die in harness and retires, he only gets that money back. It is a good suggestion which should be considered by the Government.

Now I come to the Provident Fund. You have been good enough to say in your Budget speech that you want to put some sort of a check on people withdrawing money from the Provident Fund. We have read in the newspaper that the rate of interest has been increased from 6½ per cent to 7 per cent. Don't you think that this is a very small increase? Today in this climate of credit curbs and in the context of the rate of interest given by the banks and by the people, the rate of interest of seven per cent is very low. I hope Government would give another thought to this and increase it to nine per cent, so that people feel that they are getting some sensible rate of interest for their deposits in their Provident Fund and would keep the money without withdrawing it.

Much has been said about the increase of excise duty on petrol Here I want to make one point. Today we are in a unified country. We talk of integration and all that There will certainly be heart-burning if we find that in some of the States petrol is sold at a price higher than in Delhi. Some of the States charge a sales-tax of 15 per cent on the price of petrol, and when they charge 15 per cent sales-tax on the price of petrol, the price increases by another 55 Paise per litre In Rajasthan if you have to buy a litre of petrol, you have to pay 55 paise more than what you pay in Delhi. Here you pay, I think, Rs. 3.50; in Rajasthan you have to pay about Rs. 4. It is a difficult situation. Rajasthan is not a prosperous State like Delhi. I think, people have the right to get petrol at the same price at which it is available to every other consumer. Some sort of rational, fiscal arrangement should be made with the States, by which they can get their source of revenue and a price parity is maintained. We have had so many Commissions to go into

the question of Centre-State relations, but no thought has been given to this fiscal aspect. It is high time that we gave some thought to this.

I am glad that some concessions have been given by the hon. Minister on direct taxes. He has given some concession on wealth tax on equity shares; he has given some deduction on LIC and Provident Fund; he has given some concession on children's education; something on house-rent, something on depreciation of motor-cars; some exemption from wealth tax for foreign company shares. We very much appreciate it. But one thing goes to my mind that there is no benefit to the lowest income-tax slab payers. Although the Boothalingam Committee in 1966 had recommended tax exemption upto 7500, Government last year raised it to 6000 only. Today, the lower slab of people are very much hard pressed and they should be given tax exemption upto 7500. If you do this, this will help these people and also it will reduce your workload. The Income-tax officers would be more free to tackle bigger cases. The man who is unable to pay for his LIC policy and is unable to put money in his provident fund savings, must be given some relief in income tax and I think, upto 7500 he ought to have exempted. The Government should think over it.

Today, the investment climate has been very poor in the country. The capital investment market has been very sluggish. We have given some benefits to the new industries by way of taxation. But the gestation period of new industries is very long and their profitability is also very low. Would you consider some development rebate to these new industries? Unless we have some radical policy like development rebate, it is not going to help these industries. 20 per cent initial depreciation allowance has been given to these industries but I do not think it is going to help at all. Today, we have at least half a dozen industrial licences issued for putting up cement factories in Rajasthan. What has happened to these factories? I have been asking Government as to what has happened to these licences which have been given for establishing factories in Rapasthan. Cancel the licences if they are not in a position to put up factories and give these licences to those who can really put up factories.

You have recently put in 1 per cent levy as excise duty on all exempted or not hitherto taxed industries. Currently, there is a thinking in the country that we should reduce our taxation. We should reduce our taxation; we should reduce unnecessary work; we should reduce people's work. If you reduce taxation, I am sure, it will reduce a little bit of corruption. These small manufacturers who are manufacturing small material, will have to spend 5 per cent of the income in maintaining the accounts for payment of this 1 per cent excise duty. Government will also have to incur some expenditure in realising this 1 per cent So, I say that this levy of excise duty should be restricted only to a few industries. We are told that this requires statistics, but I do not think it is necessary to have statistics for levy of excise duty. It is high time that we should reduce our workload and workload of the people and rationalise the whole thing.

We have got both excise duty and sales tax. What is the situation in the country? I appeal to you to increase excise duty on certain commodities and sales tax removed from those commodities. This increased excise duty will give more revenue to the Government and this revenue be given over to the State Government. We may have another 10 per cent of excise duty so that the levy of tax is at one point only and the State Governments do not have to recover sales tax from those articles on which excise duty has been levied. It will save clerical work; it will also streamline the tax procedure and it will also bring more revenue to the Government. This is the matter on which you have to think over.

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Now about LIC benefits. You were good enough to give exemption of Rs. 4000. But what has happened? People have no faith in that because in 1961 we were given 25 per cent exemption on the premium upto 8000; in 1962 again it was 25 per cent; in 1965 the exemption was 60 per cent on first 5000 plus 50 per cent; in 1966 it was 25 per cent of the premium; from 1968 to 1971 it was 30 per cent; in 1973-74 you have given exemption on 2000 deductions and partial deductions later on. Now, you have given exemption upto 4000. I do not think, people can have faith in this changing policy. Today, we see lot of advertisements in the newspapers. I quote a Punjab National Bank advertisement. They say that if you deposit a sum of Rs. 5000 today, after 20 years you will get Rs. 36,640. Now, I have to choose whether I should pay Rs. 4000 every year for 20 years to get 1 lakh rupees or deposit Rs. 5000 today once and get Rs 36,640 after 20 years. This is the contradiction today. The LIC has become a Sick Insurance Corporation. The bonuses are not increased. Their expenses are increasing. The mortality rate has decreased. They are not able to give anything to the man who insures himself with them. Sir, I feel that it is high time that we have four different corporations in the LIC so that they may compete with each other and give a better service to the insured.

17.00 hrs.

All these points that I have made are very small points in the big carpet that has been laid before us. Nobody can deny that we have gone long ahead in the last few years not only in regard to our external relations but also in the matter of solving our internal problems. If we look at Kashmir, to-day with the dis-satisfaction with Sheikh Abdullah removed, we have brought the people of Kashmir closer to India. Not only that, in Punjab and Haryana we have a green revolution which is sweeping and feeding other parts of the country.

If you go to Rajasthan, at Pokharn we have had the thunder-ball explosion which the world has taken notice of.

If we go to the coastline, to-day smuggling and other anti-social activities have been brought to a grinding halt.

If you go to Bengal, the industrial relations have improved. Today, I would like to say, a man can walk in the dead of night in the streets of Calcutta without any fear which was not so only a few years ago. We have also improved our relations with our neighbours, viz., Ceylon, Nepal and Burma and other countries. There prevails a peaceful atmosphere in the country and I am sure my friends will agree that these are no mean achievements of this Government. I am sure, Sir, with these budget proposals our country will be put on a better keel and we will be able to fulfil the aspirations of the people.

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SINHA (Muzaffarpur): I congratulate the hon. Minister for Finance for having succeeded in keeping the deficit at Rs. 600/- odd crores. According to our prophets of doom, the figure could easily have been anything between Rs. 800 to 1000 crores.

The hon. Minister has taken steps to stimulate the economy. In the present context of inflation, it is necessary to plan for more output and full and complete utilisation of our capacity. Sugar has already yielded a profit of Rs. 125 crores on exports. It will do so more in the coming year. Sugar and some other consumer goods subjected to fresh imposts will yield larger profits contributing to the easing of our balance of payments position.

The Finance Minister has raised the plan outlay by 23 per cent to nearly Rs. 6000 crores in the coming year. This will enable him to provide for the development of agriculture, electricity and fertiliser industry. In 1975-76 there is a provision for Rs. 270 crores (Rs. 77 crores more than the current

year) for agriculture, Rs. 140 crores for electricity and Rs. 192 crores for fertilizer.

The stress laid by the Finance Minister on Agriculture and electricity cannot be over-emphasized. So far as agriculture is concerned, the most disconcerting feature of our economy is that we are compelled to import 5 5 metric tonnes of foodgrains in the current year. 45 per cent of our industrial production is dependent on agricultural production. When we import agricultural produce, we import inflation. The Economic Survey of 1974-75 has noted that the agricultural production during the Fourth Plan period has gone up by hardly 2.8 per cent, a sorry figure. High-yielding varieties of wheat seeds are available to the extent of only 30 per cent of our need. Our agricultural scientists have not made any mark in the field of producing high-yielding varieties of paddy seeds.

The cost of fertilisers has gone up and it is now well beyond the reach of the poor farmer. I would like to know why instead of importing and subsidising the foodgrains, we cannot import and subsidise fertilisers. Why cannot we pay a little more to our farmers for their produce and choose to pay such a high price for imported foodgrains?

The Economic Survey of 1974-75 has noted that production of commercial crops in adequate measure suffers for want of irrigation in areas where they are grown. It is a sad commentary on the efforts made by us during the last 27 years. The knowledge that half of our industries are based on agriculture is not new and yet we have waited so long. The areas were identified. They were known since long. We saw the results of irrigation facilities in the case of sugarcane in Maharashtra, Andhra and Karnataka. What prevented us from extending it to other areas? But when cash crops are produced, Jute Corporation will not buy jute, Cotton Corporation will not buy cotton. How can one enthuse farmers to grow more cash crops if our commercial arrangements are like this?

There is wide-spread distress sale. If this is planned economy, what is the reverse of it?

Together with agriculture, substantial provision has been made for electricity. This is as it should be. During the last two years, both agricultural and industrial production suffered for want of power. The Situation has been retrieved to some extent. But adequate energy has yet to be generated in the country. We are thinking in terms of super-thermal power stations in this country. According to me, our know-how in the field of technology regarding construction and maintenance of super-thermal station is not such as to admit of such projects. Once more we will become dependent on foreign technologies. Besides, situated as we are strategically, we should not keep too many eggs in the same basket. We arrived at a point in the history of our planning when our great seer, late Pandit Jawharlal Nehru warned us of dangers of "giganticism" which he had himself advocated in the beginning.

Even if the decision to set up super-thermal power stations is adhered to, may I know why no provision has been made in this budget for Tennghet Thermal Project in Bihar which is a backward State? This project had been dangled like a loolipop when proposals to set up smaller power projects were given a go-by. This is, to say the least, unjust.

In this context of irrigation, the story of Gandak Basin springs to mind. According to the Irrigation Commission, in this basin, "The frequent recurrence of famine and drought is explained by the rainfall pattern over the past 25 years which shows that the crucial "Hathia" rain fails once in every four years in the North Bihar. The statistics underline the critical

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importance of irrigation in Bihar as a means of protection against drought."

It again observes, "Gandak Project has now been under construction for the last 10 years and with the present pattern of financing its completion is likely to be prolonged indefinitely."

I suggest that either the Centre take over and complete the projects or allocate adequate funds for its early completion. If we have to increase irrigated area from 1 million hectare to 2 million hectare per year from now on, we have to complete these backlogs of irrigation projects.

For developing countries appropriate technology has become doubly appropriate due to world wide energy crisis. When the present Finance Minister was the Minister In-charge of Industrial Development, he had set up a cell to explore how best appropriate technology can serve to accelerate the national economic growth together with ensuring large-scale employment. We would like to know what progress has been made by the Cell. Economic growth and generation of employment has been so meagre during the Fourth Plan period that we feel constrained in Gandhiji's words to "turn the searchlight inward".

All said and done, I once again congratulate the Finance Minister for having undertaken a great and difficult task with dedication and dogged determination.

श्री श्रीकिशन मोदी (सीकर) : चेयरमैन साहब, मैं इस बजट का अनुमोदन करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हू।

मैं टैक्सेज के बारे में यह नहीं कहना चाहता कि क्यो टैक्स आप ने लगाया है लेकिन जनता मे टैक्सेज के बारे में ज्यादा असंतोष है। उदाहरण क तौर पर मैं यह कहता हूं कि अगर एक ट्रक दिल्ली से बम्बई जाता है, तो उसे 100 जगहों पर रुकना पड़ता है और 100 जगहों पर टैक्स देने पड़ते हैं और 15, 16 घंटे उसके इसी में खर्च हो जाते हैं। इसी तरह से अगर एक सेल्स टैक्स इंस्पेक्टर बाजार में चला जाता है तो सारी दुकानें बन्द हो जाती हैं। सवाल यह है कि इस तरह की जो चीजें चल रही हैं उनको कम कैसे किया जा सकता है। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि आज जो ब्लैक का धंधा चल रहा है या काला बाजारी हो रही है उसकी जड़ में आप नही जाते हैं और पत्तों पर आप जा रहे हैं और अगर इसी तरह से चलता रहा, तो यह ब्लैक मार्केटिंग आप बन्द नहीं कर सकेंगे। जब तक आप छोटे व्यापारी को बड़े व्यापारी से अलग नहीं करेंगे, तब तक कुछ नही होगा। मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हू कि आप के जितने बडे व्यापारी हैं वे डाइरेक्ट पब्लिक के टच मे नही रहते हैं और न वे डाइरेक्ट ब्लैक करते है। वे छोटे व्यापारियो की मारफत ब्लैक करते है, चोर-बाजारी करते है। इसलिए आप को सब से पहले इस बात पर ध्यान देना पडेगा कि आप छोटे व्यापारी को बडे व्यापारियो से अलग करे और यह खास तौर पर जरूरी है कि आप इस तरफ ध्यान दें और इसके लिए मैं कुछ सजेश्न्स मत्री महोदय को देना चाहता हू, जिससे यह असंतोष कम हो और टैक्सो की चोरी न हो और जो लोग चोरी करते है, जो ब्लैक करते हैं, उनको खास तौर से सज़ा मिले। मै यह निवेदन करना चाहता हू कि सारे टैक्स जो है वे मैनूफ़ैक्चरर पर क्यो नही लगाये जाते हैं। आप को जो सेल्स टैक्स है और जो दूसरे टैक्स हैं, वे आप मैनूफेक्चरर मे ले ले। कितना भी आप को टैक्स लगाना है वह आप मैनूफ़ैक्चरर पर लगाइए और उसको आप बेच नम्बर दीजिये, उसे ट्रेड मार्क का नम्बर दीजिए और जब तक वह टैक्स न दे दे, आप मार्केट में चीज को न आने दीजिए। उस पर टैक्स फ़िक्स कर दीजिए ताकि आसानी से वह मार्केट में आ कर बिक सके और टैक्सों को चोरी भी न हो सके।

आज आप देखिए कि टैक्स देने वालों को हिसाब कितना रखना पड़ता है। अब आप का जो पान की दुकान करने वाला है, वह कैसे हिसाब रख सकता है, परचून और नमक मिर्च का काम करने वाला कैसे हिसाब रख सकता है, और आपका सब्जी बेचने वाला कैसे हिसाब किताब रख सकता है। इस तरह से टैक्सों की चोरी करने का वातावरण पैदा होता है और टैक्सों की चोरी होती है। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हू कि आप इसे बारीकी से देखिये कि एक घी का जो बेचने वाला बडा व्यापारी है, वह डाइरेक्टली ब्लैक नही करता है। वह छोटे व्यापारियों की मारफत ब्लैक करता है। इसलिए जब तक पूर्णतया सुविधाएं छोटे व्यापारियो को नही देगे, तो उनको हमेशा परेशानी रहेगी। अगर कोई मामला हो जाता है, तो छोटा व्यापारी ही पकड़ा जाता है। एडलट्रेशन एक्ट के अन्दर भी छोटा व्यापारी ही पकडा जाएगा, परचून वाला पकडा जाएगा और जो बाजार मे ठेले वाला बैठा हुआ है, वह पकड़ा जाएगा बडा व्यापारी नही पकडा जाएगा। दूसरे लफ्जो मे अगर हम कहें तो छोटे व्यापारी का मतलब है सैल्फ एम्पलायड लेबर। तो यह जो सैल्फ़ एम्पलायड लेबर है इनकी तो आप को कम से कम रक्षा करनी ही चाहिए और इनकी अगर आप रक्षा नही करेंगे, उनके हितो की आप रक्षा नही करेंगे तो यह जो आज आपकी ब्लैक मार्केटिंग है, यह जो चोर-बाजारी है, यह बन्द नही हो सकती है। इसलिए मै मंत्री जी से कहूगा कि टैक्सेशन के मामले मे जो ये छोटे लोग हैं, इन के बारे में गभीरता से सोचें, दोबारा सोचें और आप मैनूफ़ेक्चरर्स पर टैक्स लगाए। आज आपका जो सेल्स टैक्स है या और दूसरे टैक्सेज है, उनको कनेक्ट करने के लिए आप ने बहुत सारे आदमी रखे हुए है और उसमें टैक्सों की चोरी होती है और जितना टैक्स आपको मिलना चाहिए वह नही मिलता है। अगर आप मैनूफ़ेक्चरर्स पर टैक्स लगा देंगे, तो टैक्सों की चोरी कम होगी। उसमे जो आदमी गलती करेगा, उसको सज़ा मिले। इसलिए मेरा निवेदन है कि इस बारे में आप खास तौर से देखें।

जहां तक स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज का सवाल है, आप ने एक परसेन्ट एक्साइज ड्यूटी लगाई है। मैं इतना ही निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि एक तरफ तो आप चाहते हैं कि स्माल स्केल इण्डस्ट्रीज को बढ़ावा मिले, दूसरी तरफ आप उन पर यह एक्साइज ड्यूटी लगाते हैं। अगर आप एक परसेन्ट उनसे लेना ही चाहते हैं, तो आप किसी दूसरे तरीके से लीजिए। कोई ऐसा तरीका अपनाइए जिससे आपको जो रेकरिंग एक्सपेंडीचर 5 परसेन्ट पड़ता है, वह न हो। इसके बारे मे आपको सोचना पड़ेगा।

आप ने यह भी स्पष्टीकरण नहीं किया है कि जो मजदूरी करते हैं, जो ढलाई का काम करते हैं और जहा पर 50 से ज्यादा आदमी खाली मजदूरी का काम करते हैं और वे कोई बिक्री नही करते हैं, उन पर यह कैसे लागू होगा। इसलिए मैं मंत्री महोदय से निवेदन करूंगा कि इस बारे में स्पष्टीकरण करें कि यह बोझ जो मजदूरी करने वालो पर पड़ता है, जहा पर 50 से ज्यादा आदमी काम करते हैं, उनकी क्या स्थिति होगी। मैं ने पिछले सत्र में भी कहा था और यहा तक कि चेयरमैन महोदय, आप ने भी और अपोजीशन के सभी लोगो ने यह निवेदन किया था कि स्मालस्केल इंडस्ट्रीज के लिए जो साढे सात लाख रुपये की लिमिट है, उसको बढा कर 15 लाख रुपये कर दिया जाये। मुझे मालूम हुआ है कि इसको आप 10 लाख रुपये करने जा रहे हैं। मेरा कहना यह है कि 10 लाख रुपये बहुत कम है क्योंकि आज के युग में आप देखें कि मशीनरी की कीमत कितनी ज्यादा बढ़ गई है। 1952 मे जो मशीनरी की कीमत थी, उससे आज तीन गुना और चार गुना दाम हो गये हैं।

[श्री श्रीकिशन मोदी]

इसलिए उस लिहाज से भी यह लिमिट ज्यादा होनी चाहिए। मंत्री महोदय प्रेक्टिकल आदमी हैं और वे इंडस्ट्रीज में रह चुके है और सारी बातों को जानते हैं और समझते है। इसलिए मेरा निवेदन यह है कि 15 लाख रुपये की बात को वे मान ले।

मैं आपका ज्यादा समय न लेते हुए, कुछ सुझाव आप को देना चाहूंगा। जैसा कि मैंने पहले निवेदन किया है, छोटे व्यापारियों की आप रक्षा कीजिए और मैनूफेक्चरर्स से उनको अलग कीजिए। इससे आपकी जो वितरण की पालिसी है, उसमें भी आप को फायदा होगा और आपका सारा का सारा काम सुचारु रूप से चलेगा और जितना यह असंतोष फैला हुआ है, यह दूर हो जाएगा।

इस प्वाइन्ट पर ज्यादा न कहते हुए मैं यह निवेदन करने जा रहा हूं कि राजस्थान के कुछ हिस्सों में और यू० पी० के कुछ हिस्सों में एक तरह का पौधा बोया जाता है, जिसको ये तम्बाक करते है लेकिन वह तम्बाकू नही है। उसका कोई कमर्शियल मार्केट नही है। न उससे जरदा बनता है, न बीडी बनती है और न सिगरेट बनती है और वह बाजार में बिकता नही है। वह सिर्फ एक पत्ता है और वह इसलिए बोया जाता है कि मिर्च अच्छी पैदा हो और वह खाद के काम में आता है, लेकिन तम्बाकू का टैक्स काश्तकारों से लिया जाता है, जिससे उनमें बड़ा असतोष है। वह कमर्शियल प्रोडक्ट नही है और वह फर्टिलाइजर्स के काम में आती है और उस पर आप तम्बाकू का टैक्स ले रहे हैं। मेरा कहना यह है कि अगर आप को टैक्स लेना ही है, तो लीजिए लेकिन तम्बाकू समझ कर उस पर टैक्स मत लीजिए। इस पर आप दोबारा विचार कीजिए और दोबारा जांच करवाइए। वह कमर्शियल नही है और कोई चीज उससे नही बनती है। वह खाली फर्टिलाइजर्स के काम में आता है लेकिन आप उस पर तम्बाकू का टैक्स ले रहे हैं। इस टैक्स को आप बन्द कीजिये। इससे काश्तकारों में बहुत बड़ा असंतोष है। इसके अलावा इसमें यह होता है कि जो टैक्स वसूल करने वाले हैं, वे दो साल के बाद या तीन साल के बाद उन काश्तकारों पर जिन्होंने एक बीघा जमीन मे उसको बोया है, 500, 1000 और 2,000 रुपये तक टैक्स लगा देते हैं और उसकी न कोई अपील है और न कोई सुनवाई होती है। इसलिए मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि जब तक आप की जांच हो, आप यह समझें कि यह तम्बाकू नहीं है और तब तक आप उनको यह सुविधा दीजिए कि जो तम्बाकू बोने वाले काश्तकार हैं, उनके लिए जो रेट आप ने फिक्स कर रखा है उसके हिसाब से बैंक के अन्दर एक हैड के अन्दर वह पैसा जमा कर दे और जो पैसा न जमा कराए, उस पर आप पेनेल्टी लगा दे। आप के आफिसरो की यह ड्यूटी होनी चाहिए कि वे इस चीज को देखें और काश्तकारो को परेशान न करें। यह छोटी सी बात मैं मंत्री महोदय से कहूंगा क्योंकि इस छोटी सी बात को लेकर काश्तकारों में बहुत बडा असतोष है और इससे गावों मे बडी उल्टा और खराब वातावरण पैदा हो रहा है जिसके कारण गावो के अन्दर हम लोगों को इसका जवाब देना मुश्किल हो जाता है। इसलिए मैं मंत्री महोदय से निवेदन करूगा कि इस बारे में वे खास तौर से ध्यान दे।

मैं अब राजस्थान के बारे में एक दो बातें कहना चाहता हूं। राजस्थान एक पिछड़ा हुआ इलाका है और सारी स्टेट्स के मुकाबले में वह बहुत पिछड़ा हुआ है। अगर आप उसको ऊंचा नहीं उठायेंगे, तो वह उठ नहीं सकूगा। उसको अगर आप फंड्स नहीं देंगे और उसकी तरफ़ खास ध्यान नहीं देंगे, तो वह ऊंचा नहीं उठ पायेगा।

बिजली के मामले में मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि हम ने एक आर० ए० पी० पी० राजस्थान में लगाया है, जिसमें

सारा का सारा कैपिटल राजस्थान ने दिया है लेकिन उससे बिजली ली जा रही है। इस समय मैं इस बारे में ज्यादा नहीं कहना चाहता क्योंकि बिजली की समस्या आपके सामने है, लेकिन आपको कम से कम राजस्थान की दूसरी बातों पर ध्यान देना पड़ेगा। राजस्थान में बिजली के लिए जो चार सौ मेगावाट बिजली का जनरल प्रोपोजल चल रहा है उस पर आपको जल्दी विचार करना चाहिए। इसके अलावा जब आप कृषि को बढ़ावा दे रहे हैं तो राजस्थान में जो छोटे छोटे बांध और छोटे छोटे कुएं हैं, उनके लिए आपको पैसा देना चाहिए। मैं अपने डिस्ट्रिक्ट के बारे में कह सकता हूं, अपनी कांस्टीटुएन्सी के लिए कह सकता हूं कि 10 हजार से लेकर 15 लाख रुपये के बांधों के लिए वहां पर डेढ़ करोड़ रुपया चाहिए और अगर इतना पैसा हमें मिल जाता है, तो मेरे डिस्ट्रिक्ट में ही डबल अनाज पैदा हो सकता है और पूरी वहा की समस्या हल हो सकती है, लेकिन पैसे के अभाव मे वहां पर वे बाध नही बध रहे हैं। मेरा निवेदन है कि उन बाधो की ओर आप ध्यान दे।

राजस्थान में हजारो एकड जमीन ऐसी है जोकि समतल न होने के कारण बेकार पडी हुई है। उनको आप बुलडोजर चलवा करके सुधार सकते है, उसको समतल बना सकते हैं और इस तरह से उसमें खेती हो सकती है और खेती की पैदावार बढ़ सकती है और देश को लाभ हो सकता है। इस ओर भी आपका ध्यान जाना चाहिए।

हरिजन, पिछड़ी जातिया, सासी, कजर आदि राजस्थान की बहुत सी जातिया हैं जिनके वास्ते सेटर मे विशेष मदद मिलनी चाहिए। जब तक ऐसा नही होता है वे जातिया आगे नही बढ़ सकेगी, उनका पिछड़ा पन दूर नही हो सकेगा। आप ताज्जुब करेंगे कि हमारे राजस्थान के तीन चार लाख हरिजन हरियाणा, पंजाब, दिल्ली आदि में बीस बीस साल से काम कर रहे हैं लेकिन लेबर एक्ट के अन्दर उनको नहीं लाया गया है, कोई लेबर लीडर उनकी ओर ध्यान नहीं दे रहा है। हालत यहां तक खराब है कि पांच पांच सौ रुपये में वे बिके हुए हैं, उनको पांच सौ रुपया कर्जा दे दिया जाता है जिसको वे सारी उम्र चुका नहीं पाते हैं। यहां तक हालत है कि उनकी लुगाइयां, उनकी औरतें जो हैं उनको भी वे ले जा नही सकते हैं। उनकी औरतों को पांच सौ रुपये में गिरवी रख लिया जाता है और जब तक रुपया चुकाया नही जाता है उन औरतों को वे लोग ले जाने नही देते हैं। मैं चाहता हू कि इसकी आप जाच करके देख ले। यह एक फैक्ट है। पाच सौ रुपया बीस बरस हो गये हैं वे चुका नही पाये है। उनको कोई बोनस नही मिलता, उनके लिए कोई फंड नही है राजस्थान की जो पिछडी हुई जातिया हैं। उनको ऊंचा उठाने की ओर आप विशेष ध्यान दे।

अब मैं पीने के पानी के बारे में कुछ कहना चाहता ह। आज भी जब रेलगाडी स्टेशन पर आ कर रुकती है तो पाच पांच सौ आदमियो की भीड़ इजन जो गर्म पानी फेंकता है उसको मटको में लेने के लिए लग जाती है। वहा जो पानी बरसता है, एक दो या दस इच उसको लोग नालो के जरिये से टैंकों में ले जा कर रख लेते है और बारहो महीने उस पानी को पीते रहते है। इसके सिवा उनके पास कोई इलाज नही है। वहा दूध सस्ता है और पानी महगा आज भी। ऐसा भी पानी वे पीते है जिसमें ऐसा जानवर पैदा होता है जिसको नारू करते हैं और जिससे आदमी मर जाता है। इस जमाने में भी पीने का पानी की सुविधा राजस्थान को न मिले तो कितनी आश्चर्यजनक बात है। क्या लोगों को जा कर हम कह सकेंगे? राजस्थान गवर्नमेंट के पास जाते हैं तो वहा पैसों की

[श्री श्रीकिशन मोर्व]

कमी बता दी जाती ह और वह पानी की हमारी समस्या हल नहीं कर पाती है। मैं प्रार्थना करता हूं कि आप वहां से कुछ रुपया दें ताकि ड्रिंकिंग वाटर की समस्या तो कम से कम हल हो।

जहां तक बैंक का सम्बन्ध है, अगर आप ने सख्ती से काम नहीं लिया तो सारा मामला बिगड़ जाएगा। वहां का डिसिप्लिन बिगड़ रहा है। आपने हाल ही में अखबारों में पढ़ा होगा कि बड़ौदा बैंक में एक शिकायत आई है कि एक आदमी ने रुपया जमा करवाया और वह रुपया निकाल लिया गया और अभी तक उसका कुछ पता नही है। पता नही उसको मिलेगा या नही मिलेगा। शिष्टाचार की वहा कमी है, प्राम्प्ट सर्विस नहीं रह गई है। चैक्स की हालत बिगड़ गई है। पंद्रह पंद्रह, बीस बीस दिन तक दिल्ली के चैक कैश होकर नही जाते हैं, बिल्टियां इधर से उधर चली जाती हैं। आप तो जानते ही है कि कितना डैमरेज पड़ता है। अगर एक बार बैंको का डिसिप्लिन बिगड़ गया तो आप आगे चल कर उसको सुधार नही पायेंगे। इस वास्ते अभी इसको आप सुधारें। बैंको के अनुशासन को बिगड़ने न दे। जैसे पहले वहां शिष्टाचार था, अनुशासन था, प्राम्प्ट सर्विस थी वैसी अब भी आप देने की व्यवस्था करे। इस वास्ते आप सख्त कदम उठाये, यही मेरा आप से निवेदन है।

SHRI K LAKKAPPA (Tumkur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the budget proposals presented by the hon. Finance Minister have been described by various speakers in different ways. It is just like six blind men describing an elephant in a different manner. I would like to say that the Budget is operated by the Ministry in order to see that the needs of the country are met, and faithfully our Finance Minister has tried to understand the budget in the real sense. Some hon. speakers described it as capitalist-orinted and the others as having socialistic character. To reach a definite conclusion the budget has to be examined from all the angles.

The Finance Minister has stated there is a deficit of almost near Rs. 625 crores which will ultimately get reduced to Rs. 300 crores. He has further stated that the budget has no inflationary character. In this connection I would like to say that already in more than 13 States budgets have been presented which show deficit to the tune of Rs. 145 crores. So, this deficit should also be taken into account. The State budgets have been announced and the same will have an impact and effect on the economy of our country.

Now, I would like to know what steps the Government of India have taken in this direction. There is a lot of expenditure on non-productive items in various sectors in various States. The agricultural production and its impact has also not been fully explained in the budget. How the resources can be mobilised has also not been completely explained in the budget.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, India has got vast natural resources and manpower resources which have not been fully utilised during the past 27 years of independence. Because of this non-utilisation of the vast natural resources and the man-power resources, our country has not been able to create wealth which is very necessary in order to meet the present difficult situation in this country. Our country has been facing terrific financial crisis for the last three years and we have been told that the factors responsible for this situation are manifold. The factors may be due to international situation or may be due to internal situation but the overall picture that we present in he tbudget should reflect the aspirations of the people of this country. The Finance Minister no doubt has made certain efforts by giving certain concessions in the form of taxation measures. It is a welcome feature that the people

of this country have not been burdened with a heavy dose of taxation this year and the credit for this goes to Mr. Subramaniam.

I would like to know why investment of finances in the public sector has been increased enormously and also given a wide scope to expand. No explanation has been given in the budget as to why investment has not been increased in the public sector. There should be expansion of the public sector. In this connection I may also say that at present the public sector undertakings are not functioning in the way we expect them to function. The return on the huge investment in the public sector is not so good. We have to meet the situation and create what is called production.

The production oriented programmes have come to a complete halt and we have been spending crores of rupees on non essential items like construction of television studios and so on. We have not been investing in essential items. The investment should be in the productive items. In regard to the production of essential items, there has not been any improvement and no investment has been made in various States. Take for example agriculture. Why should we depend so much on other countries for importing foodgrains, when our lands remain fallow? We have not distributed land among the landless and land reform measures in various States have not been effectively implemented. We have not fully utilised the available water resources and we have not fully utilised the mineral wealth that is available. We have not involved the people, the crores of people who live below poverty line, in these programmes. This is one of the reasons. We have not scrupulously and prudently reviewed our investment policy from time to time.

Sir, the agricultural production per acre has been going down during the last few years. The situation is distressing. There is class conflict and unrest in every village and the village economy has come to a complete halt. Even in the rural areas of the country, we can see that the people are not happy because of the wide gap between the rural rich and the rural poor. The same is the case in regard to the poor people residing in towns. In many urban areas, the economy is completely controlled by a few organisations, either in the form of companies or in the form of factories. The private traders are getting more help from the nationalised banks. The nationalised banks are showing more sympathy to the rich people and not to the poor people. Even the rules that they are following are not helpful to the poor people and the poor people are not able to get the benebenefits of nationalisation. Therefore, from the point of view of the common man, the nationalised banks should be operated in such a manner that they are helpful to the poor people. There should be a proper control by the Government on the nationalised banks. Sir, the bureaucracy has got a lot of protection under Article 311 of the Constitution. I would demand that Article 311 should be altogether deleted from the Constitution. So long as it is there, it would not be possible for any Finance Minister to bring a prudent Budget, from the point of view of the poor people.

Sir, I would also like to take this opportunity to give a commendable certificate to the Government of India for having initiated various measures to unearth black money, to catch hold of the smugglers and to destroy the smugglers' links. But, still this is not enough. In spite of the various steps that have been taken and in spite of the various methods that have been adopted, there has not been a complete let up in the operation of the smugglers and we have not been able to completely destroy the links through which they have been operating. Sir, these smugglers are also operating through religious institutions. Sir, you will find that in the muths, gurukulas and in gurdwaras,

[Shri K. Lakkappa]

there is tremendous wealth. Why should not the Government initiate taxation measures against them? Government should take steps to unearth all the money that is available in these religious institutions and tax them. All these institutions have become hot beds of corruption and a place for reactionary forces. In addition to the economic crisis that we are facing, problems are created by these institutions. These institutions are run by vested interests and reactionaries. They have a lot of money and they evade taxes. They add to the economic crisis and create a terrific unrest in the country. They are also represented in the Parliament today. Therefore, Sir, we have been asking for a long time that Government should take steps against such institutions. I would like to congratulate the Finance Minister for having taken steps to unearth crores of rupees concealed by the Maharajas and Maharanis in this country.

I do not know how many institutions they are running, how many crores of rupees they have invested in these in various parts of the country Even this has not been properly studied. I think all this has to be done in an organised manner. Our Government should see that black money is unearthed in a very systematic manner.

Coming to my State, Karnataka, it is suffering because of the non-completion of certain programmes and projects. Even an important national project like the Kali project, like the Vijayanagar steel plant and various minor and major port development schemes—these have not been pushed through. The DPA programmes and the programme to help small farmers have not been proceeded with Distribution of loans through nationalised banks has not been properly organised. Starting of small scale industries and other industries in backward areas has not been proceeded with. The financial assistance given by the Central Government is very meagre. With this it is very difficult for us to withstand the economic crisis and the deficiency we are facing in Karnataka.

As I said, several important national projects have got locked up. The river disputes we have with other States have not been settled. As a consequence of this, we are facing deficiency in our food distribution system. Unless the food situation is given serious attention and proper distribution arangements are made, this problem cannot be tackled. Top priority should be given to the Kalinadi project. The financial assistance we have been demanding has not been given With the meagre resources at our disposal, we in the State cannot complete it. Because of the non-implementation of such projects, there is a power famine also. The Kali project is one of the important projects which should be taken up on a priority basis as it is a national project. For this financial assistance should be given magnanimously.

Regarding other projects, I have already mentioned about them. There should be a time-bound programme decided upon. All matters which are in dispute regarding irrigation should be settled in time according to this time-bound programme Unless this is done, it would be very difficult for a State like Karnataka to face the situation. Till the vagaries of nature continue, till the poverty of the people remains, we will be facing this difficult situation Therefore, I urge that these projects should be completed in time

The hon. Finance Minister represents the south. I would like to know from him whether he would promise these things. I also want liberal assistance so far as Karnataka is concerned so that our projects and programmes can be implemented quickly.

Now, I would like to suggest certain measures...

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: There should be a time-bound speech also.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon. Minister is saying that for a time-bound programme, there should be a time-bound speech also.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: There should be imposition of a ceiling on profits in the corporate sector and business and industry. Profits in excess of the ceiling should be taken over as compulsory loans. Every excess income of private property should be taken over. The distribution system should be improved. Basic items of production, cement, sugar and everything should be taken over by Government. As regards the sugar industry, in UP and Bihar and other places, the private sector sugar factories are playing havoc with the national economy. About 300 MP's have urged Government to take over the sugar industry. Government should not turn a deaf ear to this plea. This industry should be taken over in the interest of the nation.

The present policy of public sector undertakings should be redesigned with a view to help the consumers There should be a tightening up of administrative expenditure in the public sector in order to drastically cut down the continuing loss in public sector which is an additional burden as an indirect taxation.

With these suggestions, I conclude my speech.

SHRI D. BASUMATARI (Kokrajhar): I welcome the Finance Minister and congratulate him. I do not know if it would be out of place if I speak about some demands of my State. I was not given a chance on the Railway budget. Our demand from Assam is meagre but even that is not granted. When here is a hon. Member who says that he comes from the South. I do not know whether he will take interest only of South and I should oppose him. I welcome him as Finance Minister, no matter where from he comes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You can appeal to Mr. Mukherjee.

SHRI BASUMATARI: And, the Deputy Minister also; I should be fair to her also. I welcome them. There was a missing railway B. G. line. fter the war I used to say. thanks to Mr. Chou-En-Lai we got the railway line. There is a broadguage line form Calcutta to New Bongaigaon. Our request has been to extend it to Gauhati. It was included in the last year's railway budget but this year due to financial stringency, I am told that it had not been included. Is it not unfair to Assam ? This is a missing link and I request the hon. Finance Minister to allot money to the railways so that the railway line from Bongaigaon to Gauhati could be extended.

Everybody knows about the scarcity conditions in respect of food in our State due to Brahmaputra floods. Our cry has been a voice in wilderness, we have not been able to reach their hearts and ears. We want that it should be controlled, just like the Damodar Valley Corporation or some arrangement should be made I am not an expert but I can say that our State should be saved from the ravages of this river

As I am the Chairman of the Committee on the welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, I will be failing in my duty if I do not speak about the tribals and scheduled castes. The country has been developing like anything but there are still areas in the tribal pockets where communications are difficult. We want the officers and the Ministers to pay more heed to the problems of these areas. In the Eastern zone the tribal people have been given separate statehood such as Nagaland. Mizoram, Meghalaya etc. But unrest is still there. Government must examine carefully the reason for this discontent and unrest and find out why these tribals are not co-operating with the Government in spite of the fact that their demand for statehood had been conceded. Only the other day three officers were killed in Mizoram.

[Shri Basumatari]

There is another agitation in all the states. There are more than 600 dialects and there is a hue and cry that these languages in the Roman script should be introduced as a medium of instruction. I do not know wherefrom this agitation has come Wherever I want as a chairman of the Committee of the welfare of SCST, I have been asked; why do you not ask the Central Government to introduce the tribal language in Roman script. I appeal to the Deputy Minitser and the Minister of State to consider why this type of agitation is there. Only recently nine tribals were killed along with 2 CRP men in Assam. What is the reason? It has to be examined why there are tribals who still feel disgruntled and who fight for small things, why government failed to create confidence in their mind.

The tribal people have not been able to come up to the level of the Scheduled Castes even. As Chairman of the Committee on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes I can say this with all authority. Wherever I go, I have been asked by the tribal people why, in spite of the Committee on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes having been constituted, their position in the services and their economic conditions have not improved.

Coming to the services, article 335 seems to stand in the way, and so it should be suitably amended. It is a case of God proposing and man disposing. What the Constitution has given, what Mahatma Gandhi was pleading for, is being denied to the tribal and scheduled castes people under the pretext of this article. The article reads:

> "The claims of the members of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes shall be taken into consideration, consistently with the maintenance of efficiency of administration, in the making of appointments to services and posts in connection with the affairs of administration, in the making of appointments to services and posts in connection with the affairs of the Union or of a State."

So, the question of efficiency comes, it seems, only in the case of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Why? So many people are promoted from one Class to another. The question of efficiency does not arise there, but in the case of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes this question comes up.

As Chairman of the Committee I have examined the Secretaries of the various Ministries, the Chief Secretaries of the States and the Ministers concerned, and they generally say that suitable candidates are not available. What do they mean by suitable candidates? When they talk about suitable candidates in the case of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, they have a mental reservation. I say this from experiance.

For instance, I examined the Headquarters of a Railway and they said that suitable candidates were not available. Actually, twelve Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribe candidates had applied for the post of a clerk, but they said they had received no applications. I took the applications and the candidates along with me to the formal Committee. Then they searched the office, they took half an hour, and they collected all the twelve applications and brought them. They were caught, and they had to admit fault and the candidates would be appointed within three or four days.

Similarly, when I examined the Ahmedabad Branch of the Reserve Bank of India, the same question came in. The minimum qualification required for a particular post was only matriculation, but nine graduates had been appointed ignoring the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates who were disqualified. When the matter was brought to their notice, they promised to do the right thing, and they have now been appointed.

Therefore, it is not a question of suitable candidates not being available, it is a question of the mental reservation of the authorities concerned. So, this mental reservation must be removed. I cannot remove it as Chairman of the Committee or as a Member of Parliament. Only the Ministers can do it. If they sepak to the officers concerned, they will obey. That is my suggestion to the Ministers.

What is the position of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the field of services? Up till now the percentage of employment of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is very low.

In the Class I, Class II, Class III categories in Central Government service is only 2 58, 4.06 9.59 respectively in case of Scheduled castes. In regard to scheduled tribes, the corresponding figures are 0.46, 0.43 and 1.73 per cent. This is the condition of the poor scheduled castes and scheduled tribes in Government services. In the public sector undertakings, the corresponding figures are 0,67, 0.88 and 8.07 per cent in the case of scheduled castes This is the condition in public sector where the reservations and promotions policy has been accepted, and in the case of scheduled tribes figures read like that—0.18, 0.19 and 2 21 respectively

When I was examining the various Secretaries of the Ministries, you will be surprised to know that they tried to convince me saying, "Why do you want reservation? Will it not lower down the standards?". I had to use some harsh words and I told them. "Whether you admit it or not, Parliament is the highest forum of this democratic country. This committee has been constituted by that highest forum and you have to implement this." Then, only they said, "We shall obey you, Sir." This is the mentality of the officers, which I have found after examining them for four years. The question is how to remove this kind of mentality of the officers and sometimes even ministers.

In the field of education, the percentage of literacy for the whole country which was 5 per cent in 1945 has now increased to 29.45 per cent. But still the percentage of literacy in the case of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes is 14.71 per cent and 11.29 per cent. But we should remember that the percentage of literacy is as high as 55 in 1 district of Khasi Hill, 53,79 in Mizoram and 27.40 in Nagaland. If you deduct these figures, the percentage of literacy in parts of the eastern region comes to only 5 or 6 per cent of the literacy in the case of the whole scheduled tribes in India. This is the development of the scheduled tribes in the country! I appeal to the Prime Minister that as the mother, she should look after the interests of the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes in the country.

I am grateful to the Government of India for opening pre-examination centres for the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes for the IAS and IPS Examinations in Allahabad, Punjab and Madras Because of this the percentage of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes in the IAS and IPS is higher than in the Class I and Class II services of the Government of India or State Governments or public sector undertakings. I request the Government to establish such pre-examination centres for recruitment to the other Central Services also. They should also set apart money to be given to the State Governments so that they can also set up pre-examination centres for Class I and Class II services in the State Governments. Unless you do this, you cannot develop the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. You have already seen the agitation among the tribal people in the western zone.

Reservation for promotion has been accepted by the Department of Personnel. So, in addition to the pre-examination centres for new recruits, there should be pre-examination centres for the employees in service so that no Scheduled Caste or Tribe employee is disqualified for promotion. There

[Shri D. Basumatari].

should be opportunity for in-service training for them. Many of the Organizations and departments have accepted this in principle subject to approval by the Central Government, which means the Ministry of Finance. So, if the Ministry of Finance accept this proposal, in every department there can be in-service training for promotion in which case the question of unsuitability of employees among the Scheduled Castes or Tribes will not arise. If you really want to give fair repesentation to the Scheduled Castes and Tribes at all levels of administration, this should be done.

The Government of India were very kind enough to establish tribal development blocks and some 504 blocks have been constituted in all areas which have a tribal population of 66 per cent. What is the purpose? The purpose is to blind the infro-structure and develop the blocks areas on all fronts I have been visiting these tribal blocks from time to time. It is true that some of the objectives of the tribal blocks have been achieved. Roads have been built in inaccessible areas, medical facilities have been provided and schools have been opened. But while this improvement has taken place, the land has been taken away from the tribals, mostly by the *sahukars*. Even though they were owning lands, now they have become tenants in their own lands, what we call "Adhias." Then, even though schools and colleges are there, if you go inside you will see cowdung and no boys and girls. This is the plight of the Scheduled Castes and Tribes in the tribal blocks. So, I want something more to be done for the development of the tribal blocks.

In the earlier days, the then Minister, Shri Datar, used to say that so far as the development of the Scheduled Castes and Tribes is concerned, so much of money has been set apart. We are not concerned with the mere allocation of money. We are concerned with the representation given to the Scheduled Castes and Tribes. What is the implementation done, what is the work done for the development of the Scheduled Castes and Tribes, that is the main question. If something is not done, why is it not done? Only the other day I read in the newspapers that 90 people were killed. Was any enquiry made into it? When something is going on inside, you have to look into them.

18.00 hrs.

श्री सुखदेव प्रसाद वर्मा (नवादा) : सभापति महोदय, मैं केन्द्रीय बजट का समर्थन करते हुए माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी को धन्यवाद देता हूं जो उन्होंने इस कठिन परिस्थिति को सुधारने के लिए एक ऐसा बजट प्रस्तुत किया है जिससे एक आशा बंधती है कि देश के अन्दर जो महंगाई, तस्कर व्यापार, टैक्सों की चोरी आदि चल रही थी उस में कमी लाने की चेष्टा की गई है । साथ ही साथ जो सब से आवश्यक चीज है इस वक्त देश के अन्दर जिन चीजों की जरूरत है खास कर कृषि का उत्पादन बढ़ाने की उस की ओर विश्वास दिलाया गया है । इस वक्त इस बजट के माध्यम से कृषि का उत्पादन बढ़ाने में, बिजली पैदा करने मे, उर्वरक बनाने में अधिक खर्च किया जायेगा जिससे उत्पादन बढ़े, इस बात की व्यवस्था की गई है ।

सभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से वित्त मंत्री जी का ध्यान आकर्षित करता हूं कि यह बात सही है कि आप की मंशा कृषि उत्पादन बढ़ाने की ओर है लेकिन उस के लिये केवल बजट में धन की व्यवस्था करने मात्र से ही उत्पादन बढ़ जाय यह आवश्यक नहीं है । देखना है कि अब तक के जो कार्य हुए हैं उत्पादन बढ़ाने के सम्बन्ध में, उनका कार्यान्वियन किस हद तक हुआ है । यह काय चाहे केन्द्र सरकार से सम्बन्धित हों या राज्य सरकार से । इसका विवरण रखना चाहिये । आप जानते हैं कि कृषि उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिये जमीन तो आवश्यक

है ही, सिंचाई, उर्वरक, अच्छे बीज, सुधरे औजार भी आवश्यक हैं, लेकिन इन सब के अलावा श्रम का बहुत बड़ा स्थान है। इसलिये जब आप उत्पादन बढ़ाने की बात करते हैं, और सभी आवश्यक साधनों की मुहैया करने के बाद भी अगर श्रम करने वाले को यह आशा न हो कि जो उत्पादन जमीन या कारखाने से होन वाला है उस उत्पादन के बढ़ने से हमारा भी लाभ होगा, तब तक उत्पादन नहीं बढ़ सकता। अब तक के जितने भी नियम और कानून बने, उत्पादन में लगे हुए श्रमिकों के सामने जो खेती से सम्बन्धित हैं, उनकी तरफ़ आज तक सरकार का, चाहे केन्द्रीय सरकार हो या राज्य सरकार हो, ध्यान नहीं गया। आपको जानकर आश्चर्य होगा कि बिहार में 10 साल पहले खेतिहर मजदूरों को न्यूनतम मजदूरी क्या मिले इसका प्रयास बिहार में पांच सात जिलों में किया गया था। मैं उस वक्त विधान सभा में था। लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि 10, 12 साल के अन्दर एक गांव में भी उस कानून के मुताबिक एक भी खेतिहर मजदूर को जो सरकार द्वारा निर्धारित न्यूनतम थोड़ी सी मजदूरी मिल सकती थी, एक गांव में भी नहीं मिली। वह था एक दिन में एक किलो चावल दिया जाना। तय की गई न्यूनतम मजदूरी आज तक किसी गांव में नहीं दिला पाये। सारे साधन आप मुहैया कर लें, बीज, खाद, सिंचाई, अच्छे औजार आदि, लेकिन श्रमिकों को, जिन के आधार पर खेती की उत्पादन बढ़ता है, अगर उनके दिमाग में यह असर नहीं आया, कि बढ़ने हुए उत्पादन में उसका भी कोई हिस्सा है तब तक कृषि उत्पादन कभी नहीं बढ़ सकता है। इस भावना के अभाव में आपका सारा परिश्रम बेकार हो जायगा।

हम कहते हैं कि खेतिहर मजदूरों को, छोटे किसानों को, हरिजनों, आदिवासियों और पिछड़े वर्ग के लोगों को उठाना चाहते हैं। कैसे उठा सकते हैं जब कि भर पेट खाने के लिये अन्न नहीं, पहनने के लिये वस्त्र नहीं, और रहने के लिये घर नहीं। ऐसे लोगों की तादाद देश में बहुत काफ़ी है। आज चर्चा होती है कि गरीबी की रेखा के नीचे 50 प्रतिशत से अधिक लोग रह रहे है। ये कौन हैं? छोटे किसान, हरिजन, आदिवासी गरीब और पिछड़े वर्ग के लोग हैं, जो लगातार गरीबी की रेखा के नीचे जा रहे हैं। तो जिस देश के अन्दर आबादी का आधे से अधिक हिस्सा दिन रात प्रति दिन गरीबी की रेखा के नीचे जायगा, तो सोचना पड़ेगा कि जो हमारी बुनियादी नीतियां हैं उनमें कहीं खामी है, और जब तक उन खामियों को दूर नहीं करेंगे तब तक न सिर्फ उनकी स्थिति सुधरेगी बल्कि इस देश के पिछड़ेपन को नहीं दूर करेंगे, गरीबी को हटाने की भी बात नहीं कर सकेंगे। इसलिये बुनियादी सवाल है कि देश के अन्दर रहने वाला वह आबादी जो आदिवासी हरिजन, खेतिहर मजदूर और छोटे किसान के रूप में पिछड़े वर्ग के लोग हैं, ऐसे लोगों के लिए जो हमारी बुनियादी नीति है उसमें हमे परिवर्तन करना पड़ेगा।

आप चाहते हैं जमीन से उत्पादन बढ़ाना। आपने बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण किया, सहकारी बैंकों के माध्यम से ऋण दिलाने की व्यवस्था छोटे किसानों, बटाईदारों एवं खेतिहर मजदूरों के लिये की है। लेकिन आपके पास आंकड़े होंगे, आप बतायें कि छोटे किसान और खेतिहर मजदूर और बटाईदारों को, जिनका सम्बन्ध खेती से है, बटाई खेती है, ऐसे कितने प्रतिशत लोगों को आप ने राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों से, सहकारी बैंकों में ऋण दिया? मैं समझता हूं कि 1 प्रतिशत भी नहीं होंगे ऐसे लोग जिन्हें ऋण उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिये मिला होगा। आज हरित क्रान्ति

[श्री सुखदेव प्रसाद वर्मा]

लाने की बात हम सोचते हैं । खेती में दो, तीन तरह के लोग हैं, प्रथम जिन के पास जमीन है, लेकिन खुद खेती नहीं करते । यह तबका ऐसा है जिनके पास 80 प्रतिशत से अधिक जमीन है, भले ही बेनामी कर के कम कर ली हो सीलिंग के डर से । लेकिन वास्तविकता यह है कि जमीन का 80 प्रतिशत भाग उनके कब्जे में है । दूसरे वह हैं जो छोटे किसान है जो स्वयं खेती करते हैं, और तीसरे वह लोग हैं जो खेतिहर मजदूर हैं और बटाईदार हैं । 27 वर्ष के बाद भी खेती में उत्पादन बढ़ाने की तरफ जो धन हमने खर्च किया है वह केवल 15 प्रतिशत लोगों की जेब मे गया है जो स्वयं खेती नहीं करते हैं और 85 फीसदी लोग उससे वंचित रहे हैं । अगर आप चाहते हैं कि हरित क्रान्ति हो तो ऐसे लोगों के लिये आप दरवाजा खोलें, और साथ ही जो आपका प्रोजेक्ट है बैंकों से ऋण लेने का उस को भी आसान करें । अभी हालत यह है कि अगर कोई किसान जून में प्रार्थना-पत्र ऋण के लिये देता है तो उसको रुपया अगस्त में मिलेगा । परिणामस्वरूप उस रुपये का दुरुपयोग ही होता है, क्योंकि खेती का समय समाप्त हो जाता है ।

जमींदारी अबालीशन के बाद जमीन का रिकार्ड आपके हाथ में है । आपको मालूम है कि किस के पास कितनी जमीन है । आप उसका मूल्याकन कराइये । आपको कृषि विभाग के लोग जानते हैं कि खेती कर ने के लिये किस फ़सल मे कितने रुपये की आवश्यकता प्रति एकड़ होगी । उसी के अनुसार ऋण की रकम की सीमा तय कीजिये और हर किसान को एक पास बुक दे दीजिये । उस पासबुक को राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों से या सहकारी बैंकों से सम्बद्ध कर दीजिये, ताकि किसानों को मालूम हो उनको इतना रुपया कर्ज मिलेगा निर्धारित बैंक से और वह अपनी पास बुक ले जाकर बैंक से रुपया प्राप्त कर सकते हैं । इसलिये बुनियादी परिवर्तन कीजिये ताकि किसान समझ कि जो जमीन उनके पास है उस का मूल्यांकन बैंक के पास है और उसी के अनुसार ऋण की सीमा जो भी निर्धारित की जाय उस के अनुसार वह कर्जा आसानी से पास बुक दिखा कर बैंक से मध्यकालीन, अल्पकालीन और दीर्घ कालीन लोन के रूप में ले सकें । अगर यह व्यवस्था नहीं होगी, तो छोटे किसानों को, और जो खेती पर आधारित हैं, उन को आप समय पर धन नहीं दे सकेंगे और उनका विकास नहीं होगा, और न उत्पादन ही बढ़ेगा ।

साथ ही साथ, सभापति महोदय, अब मैं चाहता हूं कि अपने क्षेत्र एवं जिला और बिहार राज्य के बारे में कुछ कहूं । आप ने तय किया है कि पिछड़े हुए राज्यों को अधिक सुविधाएं दे कर विकसित राज्यों के मुकाबले लाएंगे । यह बड़ी सुन्दर बात है । मैं आप का ध्यान बिहार की ओर ले जाना चाहता हूं । आप यह जानते होंगे कि बिहार में कुछ इलाके ऐसे हैं जैसे कि उत्तरी बिहार जहां पर बाढ़ से काफी बर्बादी होती है और दक्षिण बिहार में आरा, पटना, गया, नवादा तथा औरंगाबाद जिला और शाहबाद में खुखाड़ के कारण बर्बादी होती है । सभापति महोदय, आप नवादा और गया जिले का इतिहास 20, 30 और 50 साल का देख लीजिए । वहां पर आप पाएंगे कि तीन साल में एक साल भी अच्छी फसल नहीं हुई है, पांच साल में एक साल भी अच्छी फसल नही हुई है । वह सुखोड़ का इलाका है । आप वहां पर सिंचाई दे सकते हैं ऐसे प्राकृतिक साधन हैं । अपर सकरी का रिजरवायर, तिलैया डाइवर्शन स्कीम, मोहाना रिजरवायर स्कीम, पुनपुन और नार्थ कोयल स्कीमें हैं, जिन से आप उन जिलों को सुखवाड़ से बचा सकते हैं लेकिन आज तक उन पर इन्वेस्टीगेशन भी पूरा नहीं हुआ है । यह आज स्थिति है कि यह सभी जिले मानसून पर निर्भर करते हैं । मैं यह चाहता हूं कि आप सिंचाई में जो

धन लगाना चाहते हैं, तो उन इलाकों को जहां पर सुखाड़ बराबर बना रहता है आप प्राथमिकता दें और जो बाढ़ वाले इलाके हैं उन की तरफ भी आप को विशेष ध्यान देना होगा। आप को वहां पर धन लगाना होगा जहां पर उर्वरा शक्ति वाली जमीन मरुभूमि बन रही है। आज जिन की चर्चा मैंने की है, मैं वित्त मंत्री महोदया से कहना चाहूंगा कि आप सिंचाई मंत्री जी का ध्यान इस तरफ दिलाए। तिलैया डाइवर्शन स्कीम जो है, उस के बारे में दो साल से यह बात चल रही है कि इस स्कीम का विवाद बंगाल और बिहार के मुख्य मंत्रियों की बैठक बुलाकर हल किया जायेगा पर आज तक नही हुआ। उस को स्वीकृति दी जाए क्योंकि वह कई साल से खटाई में पड़ी है। दोनों राज्यों के मुख्य मंत्रियों को बैठाकर बात करने दीजिये। अगर ऐसी नीति रहेगी और इस रह के काम में शिथिलता रहेगी, तो मैं नही समझता कि पानी होते हुए भी, हमारी समस्या हल होगी। मैं दोष इसलिए दे रहा हूं क्योंकि इन के जो अधिकारीगण हैं, इन के जो टेक्निकल आफिसर हैं और जो अफसरशाही चल रही है, उन लोगों को वह उस को आगे नहीं बढ़ने देना चाहती। जब तक आप इस को कन्ट्रोल नही करेंगे तब तक आप जो बजट में रुपये की व्यवस्था करते हैं, उस का सही रूप से इस्तेमाल नही हो पाएगा। सारी योजनायें और कार्यान्वयन आफिसरशाही के चंगूल में पड़ा है।

मैं निवेदन करता हूं कि मुझे आप थोड़ा समय और दीजिए।

मैं सिंचाई के सम्बन्ध में कह रहा था। दूसरी बात यह है कि आप ने यह तय किया है कि हम लैण्ड रिफार्म्स करेंगे, भूमि सुधार करेंगे। कानून सब जगह बने हुए हैं, इस में कोई शक नहीं है लेकिन अगर आप इस का मूल्यांकन करेंगे, तो पाएंगे कि अमल में वे नहीं लाए जाते हैं। मैं आप को बताऊं कि हमारे यहां बिहार में 20 हजार एकड़ जमीन एक आदमी ने अपने कुत्ते के नाम दिखा रखी है और उस का नाम टिक्कू लिखाया है। यह उसने सीलिंग से बचने के लिये किया है। ऐसे ऐसे बेनामी दस्तावेज तैयार किये हैं कि वहां पर इस नाम का आदमी है ही नहीं और न कभी वह जमीन पर आवेंगा। आप इस की जांच करवाएं कि वहां कोई इस नाम का आदमी है जिस के नाम इतनी सारी जमीन है।

अब मैं कुछ शब्द चकबन्दी बारे में कहना चाहता हूं। चकबन्दी के लिए यह आवश्यक है कि 5 कट्ठे या 10 कट्ठे के छोटे-छोटे टुकड़ों को मिलाकर चक बनाना चाहिए। और चकबन्दी का काम शुरू हो गया लेकिन एक भी चक आज क नही बन सका है क्योंकि चकबन्दी में जो लोगलगे हैं वह अपना विकास कर रहे हैं, किसानों की जमीन का विकास करने की उन्हें चिंता नहीं है। तो मेरा कहना यह है कि इन की अफसरशाही, इन के सारे कारकुन इन की जो स्कीमें हैं, उन को फेल करने पर तुले हुए हैं। अगर आप इन को दुरुस्त नहीं करेंगे तो आप की सारी योजनाएं वे फेल करवा देंगे। आप को इस बारे में सोचना पड़ेगा कि इस नौकरशाही से कैसे बचा जाए।

एक और बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि आज खेत मानसून पर निर्भर करते हैं लेकिन जो जमीन के नीचे जल उपलब्ध है, उस का सही उपयोग नहीं होता है। पर बिहार में क्या हुआ जो बड़े-बड़े किसान थे उन्होंने अपने इलाकों में ट्यूबवैल लगा लिये हैं और अपने इलाकों को ठीक करवा लिया लेकिन अब यह कहा जाता है कि 15 हजार रुपया पहले जमा करो। कहां से लाया जाए इतना रुपया छोटे किसानों के पास, जो वे ट्यूबवैल लगा सकेंगे। वे कहते हैं कि पीछे इस को मुजरा कर देंगे, लेकिन उस के पास इतना पैसा कहां है। बड़े बड़े किसानों के इलाकों में और शासन के बड़े-बड़े अधिकारियों, मंत्रियों से संबंधित इलाकों में ट्यूबवैल लग गये, लेकिन छोटे किसानों के यहां ट्यूबल नहीं लगे। जब

[श्री सुखदेव प्रसाद वर्मा]

गरीब की बात आई, तो कहते हैं कि 15 हजार रुपया पहले जमा करो। यह चीज नहीं चल सकती है। स्टेट ट्यूबवैल कार्पोरेशन बना कर गरीबों का शोषण क्यों किया जा रहा है और अमीरों को उस से फायदा पहुंचाया जा रहा है। कहां से एक गरीब आदमी 15 हजार रुपया जमा करेगा। आप इस को सोचिये कि यह कैसे हो सकता है। और इस तरह से हम गरीबों का कल्याण कैसे कर सकते हैं। इस तरह की योजना से तो अमीर ही लाभ उठायेंगे।

अभी हमारे बसुमतारी जी ने आदिवासी और हरिजनों की नौकरियों के सम्बन्ध में कह रहे थे। इस के लिये आप को नीति बदलनी होगी। आप देखिए आज सर्विसेज में हरिजन आदिवासी और पिछड़े वर्ग के लोग कितने हैं। जिन की संख्या 85 प्रतिशत है, वे लोग सर्विसेज में 5 परसेंट, 7 परसेंट हैं और जिन ऊंचे लोगों की संख्या 15 परसेंट है, वे सर्विसेज में 95 परसेंट हैं। इसलिए आप खेती पर बोझ डाल रहे हैं चाहे मजदूरों के रूप में और चाहे छोटे किसानों के रूप में। आज आप को सर्विसेज के मामले में अपनी नीति को बदलना होगा। जो छोटे किसानों हैं, जो गरीब हैं, उनके परिवार के लोगों को आप को ज्यादा सर्विस देनी होगी चाहे वह क्लास 2 और क्लास 3 और क्लास 4 का सर्विस हो। उन की बजाए दूसरे लोग सर्विसेज में ज्यादा लग जाते हैं, यह बात नहीं चल सकती है। मैं आप को एक उदाहरण देना चाहता हूं। मैं अभी अपने जिले मे गया था। वहां पर मुसहर जाति के लोगों की संख्या दो, तीन लाख सारे जिले में है। उस जाति के मात्र चार लड़के ग्रेजुएट हैं अब तक और वे टाइप शार्ट हैंड की ट्रेनिंग कई साल से पा कर बैठे हैं लेकिन फिर भी उन को नौकरी नहीं मिलती है। हरिजनों में मुशहर जाति सब से गिरी हुई है। आज दूसरे लोगों को सर्विस देने से ही फुरसत ही नहीं है। इस चीज को आप को खत्म करना होगा। चार-चार लड़कों ने बी० ए० पास किया हुआ है और शार्टहैंड टाइपराइटिंग की ट्रेनिंग ले कर वे जाते हैं लेकिन उन को नौकरी नही मिलती है। मैं आप को बताऊं कि एक श्री धनुषधारी मांझी है, जो ग्राम चिरेला, प्रखंड खिजरसराय, जिला गया का रहने वाला है। वह बार बार इंटरव्यू में जाता है लेकिन उस को नौकरी नहीं मिलती है। इस तरह से लोगों की अवहेलना होगी, तो गरीब लोगो का आप पर विश्वास नहीं जम सकेगा। इसलिये मेरा कहना यह है कि जो बातें मैंने कही हैं, उन पर आप ध्यान दीजिए और अपने अफसरों पर अंकुश रखिये। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस बजट को सपोर्ट करता हूं।

18.20 hrs.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

FIFTY-THIRD REPORT

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH): Sir, I beg to present the Fifty-third Report of the Business Advisory Committee

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MR. CHAIRMAN: The House stands adjourned to re-assemble at 11.00 A.M. on 12th March, 1975.

18.22 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, March 12, 1975/Phalguna 21, 1896 (Saka)

MGIPND—L—3868 LS—15-5-75—978.